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PRC DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN INDIAN OCEAN COMMITTEE

OW040121 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] United Nations, June 3 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union is attempting to use Afghanistan under its occupation as a bridgehead, Lai Yali, deputy representative of China to the United Nations, said here today. It intends to spread the flames of war of aggression at any opportune moment to other areas of South Asia, to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, he added. The Chinese representative made the remarks at the meeting of the U.N. ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean this morning.

He declared the Chinese delegation respects and supports the wishes and demands of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean, and hopes that the conference on the Indian Ocean can be convened in order to promote the full implementation of the "declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace" adopted by U.N. General Assembly 1971. But, he stressed, before convening the conference on the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Union must be called upon to implement the resolution of the General Assembly, withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, so that the main root cause of the threat to peace and security in the Indian Ocean region will be eliminated, and a favourable international environment will be created for the conference.

He stated, "One cannot conceive of the holding of a fruitful conference on the Indian Ocean under the circumstance of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, still less can one conceive of the possibility of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, while it is under the threat of Soviet occupation troops."

WANG DAOHAN ARTICLE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OW041712 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Report on article by Wang Daohan, vice minister in the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries: "On the Question of China's International Economic Cooperation"

[Summary] Wang Daohan's report says: The people of all nationalities in our country are presently uniting to build a modern powerful socialist country. In regard to accumulating funds for capital construction, developing industrial and agricultural production, improving the people's livelihood and raising our scientific, technological and cultural levels, we must rely on our own strength. No country in the world, however, can divorce itself from absorbing and using the advanced technology and practices of other countries or from international economic cooperation and technological exchanges as it modernizes. The technology and equipment we have imported from other countries in the past 30 years have played a definite role in our economic growth.

"Since the smashing of the gang of four, China's economic activities with foreign countries have been unprecedentedly lively. China's foreign trade has doubled. The total amount of contracts for importing foreign technology and equipment our country signed in 1978 reached \$7.8 billion. In the past 3 years and more, we have adopted various current international methods to carry out economic activities with foreign countries. Our country has taken a number of loans from countries, including government-to-government, people-to-people and bank-to-bank loans.



The "law on joint Chinese and foreign investment enterprises" adopted by the second session of the fifth NPC has drawn close attention and appreciation from enterprises and financial circles abroad. In the second half of last year, more than 80 joint investment enterprises were discussed by departments, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions with foreign merchants and Overseas Chinese traders. Agreements on some of these enterprises have already been reached. By the end of last year, a total of more than 140 medium- and small-scale compensatory trade contracts had been signed by the various departments and localities with merchants abroad. Some large-scale compensatory trade agreements were also reached at the same time. Others are being discussed. China and foreign countries are also discussing cooperation in production, design, prospecting and exploring for natural resources. As regards foreign trade, the acceptance of orders for products to be manufactured, processed or assembled according to designated materials and samples has become very popular. According to incomplete statistics, a total of more than 2,000 orders had been accepted by the end of last year."

In the past 3 years and more, our state leaders, government delegations and other professional delegations have been invited to visit a large number of countries, where they exchanged views with the foreign governments, departments and enterprises on bilateral economics and technological cooperation, explored all possibilities for such activities and reached many important agreements. Our country has also sent many professional inspection groups and individual teams to foreign countries to learn from their advanced technologies and management.

In all these cooperative activities, our stress has been placed on strengthening agriculture, including forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries; strengthening the building of light and textile industries with the objective of gaining the largest economic impact with smaller investments in a shorter period of time; accelerating the exploration and exploitation of energy resources and developing the coal, petroleum and power industries in a planned way; strengthening communications and transport by expanding and building railways and sea ports; strengthening technical reforms and tapping production potentials of the existing enterprises and raising production, technological and management levels; improving and expanding export commodities; and improving and building all kinds of needed facilities for tourism. Many agreements concluded by our country fell in these categories. All agreements were based on an equal and mutually profitable basis.

"Wang Daohan's article concludes: In our economic activities with foreign countries, we still lack sufficient experience and our laws governing such activities are not complete enough. We must accumulate experiences through practice and gradually formulate a series of rules, regulations and stipulations that meet our conditions and have the legal status to carry out these activities. We believe that we will advance with relatively quick steps in the development of our economic and trade relations with foreign countries. Prospects for this growth are quite broad.

#### OBSERVERS ATTEND INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS MEETING IN SWEDEN

OW230302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Stockholm, May 22 (XINHUA)--The 21st congress of the international publishers association ended here today. King Carl XVI Gustaf attended the opening ceremony on May 19. Some 1,100 delegates from 36 countries took part in the congress. China attended as observer. The congress discussed state influences on the book trade, copyright question, the book trade in developing countries, marketing and distribution, and technological development. Books, mostly from Sweden, were exhibited at the congress.

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UNITED STATES

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MUSKIE STATEMENT ON WEST BANK VIOLENCE

OW060833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 5 (XINHUA)--"Terrorism is unacceptable for any reason by any party", said U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie today in a statement on the assassination attempt on three mayors in the Israeli occupied West Bank. However, he appealed to "both Arabs and Israelis to exercise maximum restraint on the West Bank", saying that "this is a time for cooling down of emotions and for reason to prevail over passions." As reported, the U.S. abstained when a resolution condemning Israeli terrorism was put to vote at a Security Council meeting today.

On the situation in southern Lebanon, the U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said at today's news briefing that the U.S. was worried about this development. "As always, this violence hurts and slows a solution of the problems in southern Lebanon and complicates the efforts of the Lebanese Government, the U.N. and others to maintain security, expand the authority of Lebanese Government and ensure respect for the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Lebanon," he said.

STATE'S CHRISTOPHER ON DANGER OF SOVIET EXPANSIONISM

OW291122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 28 (XINHUA)--U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher warned today that the danger of Soviet expansionism has assumed "new dimensions" and that it is necessary for the United States "to compete effectively with the Soviets" in the developing world. Addressing the Council on Foreign Relations in New York today, Christopher said the increase capacity and ambition of the Soviet Union to extend its reach and influence in the developing world is a "continuing reality". The Soviets have shown a resurgent inclination for involvement in conflict--first in the supply of arms, then through support to Cuban and other surrogates. Now Afghanistan has presented a quantum leap--the direct use of Soviet force in an effort to transform a sovereign nation into a new satellite state, he noted. The Soviets have been exploiting each and every opportunity emerging in the developing countries such as internal and regional conflicts, fragile economies, etc, he added.

Christopher stressed the necessity for the U.S. to forge a "strong and positive ties" with developing nations. He said, U.S. stakes in developing nations are high because they supply such essential materials as tin, bauxite, rubber and oil, and they are the "fastest growing market" for U.S. merchandise. Complaining about the lack of enough resources to sustain U.S. international policies with regard to the developing world, he urged the congress to allocate more money to foreign aid and not to "withdraw from the competition".

FANG YI MEETS WITH VISITING SCIENTISTS

Earthquake Expert

OW241334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi met here today with Professor Ray Clough, a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and a professor at the Civil Engineering Department of the University of California in Berkeley, and Mrs. Clough. They discussed co-operation between Chinese and American scholars on the technology of earthquake-resistant engineering.

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Professor Clough is an expert on structural engineering. He was invited to China by Qinghua University, Beijing, to lecture on "analysis of the structural responses of earthquake." Present at today's meeting were the Chinese vice-minister of education, Zeng Delin, and vice-president of Qinghua University, He Dongchang.

Mathematics Professor

OW031541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA)--The well-known U.S. mathematician and member of the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A., Professor Shing Shen Chern met here this afternoon with Vice-Premier Fang Yi. They had a cordial conversation and the vice-premier later gave a dinner in Professor Chern's honour. On hand was Huang Xinbai, vice-minister of education. Professor Chern is currently in China as visiting professor at Beijing University.

SMITHSONIAN SECRETARY RIPLEY VISITS CHINA

Meeting With Fang Yi

OW291751 Beijing XINHUA in English 1735 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi met here this afternoon with Dr. S. Dillon Ripley, secretary of the U.S. Smithsonian Institution and a well-known ornithologist, and Mrs. Ripley. Dr. Ripley was invited by the Academy of Sciences of China to attend the Qinghai-Tibet plateau symposium currently taking place in Beijing and to pay a friendly visit to China. Vice-Chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology Wang Shuntong was present at the meeting.

Beijing Interview

OW311357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA)--Professor S. Dillon Ripley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, said in an interview here today that "there's a very grave need for environmental study". Professor Ripley, who with his wife is attending the symposium on the Qinghai-Tibet plateau sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said it is important that a large part of this study centre on birds, which are very sensitive to their environment. He noted that China is now making collections of specimens, and urged that studies be made to find out exactly how all the different species relate to each other and what their different requirements are. He also said that he is "very anxious to try and do everything I can to develop cooperation" between the Smithsonian Institution in Washington and the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

BOSTON BALLET BEGINS PERFORMANCE TOUR 30 MAY

Beijing Reception

OW021639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA)--A 60-member party from the Boston Ballet in the United States was welcomed at a reception given in their honour by the China International Travel Service and the China Performance Company here this evening at the Great Hall of the People.



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Led by its chief director, Mrs. M. Cabot, the ballet arrived in Beijing on May 30 on a performance tour. They will spend 18 days in China during which they will present 'Cinderella' and modern American ballets in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou cities. Welcoming the American dancers, Yue Daiheng, deputy general manager of the China International Travel Service, said that their visit would make the flower of Sino-U.S. friendship even more beautiful. Mrs. Cabot said that their visit would bring the two nations deeper love, respect and admiration. Present at the reception were Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Erfu and U.S. charge d'affaires, Mr. J. Stapleton Roy.

Wang Renzhong Attends Premiere

OW031659 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA)-- A full house of more than 1,000 warmly applauded the premiere of the classical ballet "Cinderella" given by the Boston Ballet at the Tianqiao Theatre here this evening. The Boston Ballet is the first U.S. ballet company to visit China. Permeated with enthusiasm this evening's performance impressed the Chinese audience with its skill and beauty as well as moving and detailed portrayal of images. Fourteen Chinese students from the Beijing Institute of Dance acted the part of fairies.

During the interval, Vice-Premier Wang Renzhong congratulated Mrs. Maryellen Cabot, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the ballet, and leading dancers on their presentation. At the end of the 2-hour-long performance the American dancers and the Chinese students received a standing ovation when they appeared in response to curtain calls. Attending this evening's premiere were Huang Zhen, minister of culture; Lu Xuzhang, director general of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism and members of cultural circles in Beijing. American counsellor for political affairs, Mr. Charles T. Sylvester and other members of the U.S. Embassy were also present.

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY DELEGATION VISIT JIANGSU--The 36-member goodwill delegation from (?Brigham Young) University of the United States visited the Nanjing Normal College, Jiangsu, on 21 May. (Zhang Hanping) vice president of the college, met and briefed delegation members. The American friends hoped to deepen understanding and friendship between American and Chinese youths through increasing friendly contacts. The American and Chinese youth jointly performed a literary and art program at a gala party in the college. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 80 OW]

STATE JUSTICE VISITS BEIJING--Beijing, May 26--A dinner in honor of Thomas Russell Jones, justice of the Supreme Court of New York State in the United States, and Mrs. Jones was given here this evening by Zhang Youyu, vice-president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China. Justice and Mrs. Jones arrived in Beijing today on a two-week academic exchange and tour of China at the invitation of the Institute of Law of the Academy of Social Sciences. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 26 May 80 OW]

WRITERS IN ZHEJIANG--Nie Hualing, noted American woman writer of Chinese origin and responsible person of the international writing plan, her husband (Paul Anger), a noted poet in the United States, and their entourage arrived in Hangzhou from Shanghai on the morning of 24 May. During their visit, they held cordial talks with literary and art workers of Hangzhou Municipality and Zhejiang Province and introduced to them literature and dancing from overseas. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 80 OW]



CHINA, USSR SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT IN BEIJING

OW060448 Tokyo KYODO in English 0443 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing June 6 KYODO--China and the Soviet Union signed a trade and payments agreement for 1980 in Beijing Friday morning. Chinese Foreign Trade Vice Minister Zheng Tuobin and his Soviet counterpart signed the agreement at the Chinese Foreign Trade Ministry. The negotiations had been conducted in Beijing for about a month. According to diplomatic sources, the scope of trade agreed on for 1980 between the two countries was a little below 1979 scale of some 600 million Swiss francs.

RAO, GROMYKO DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN AT MOSCOW MEETING

OW041631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA)--Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao arrived in Moscow yesterday for a 5-day visit to the Soviet Union, according to a Moscow report. Indian official sources in Moscow said Rao will hold "explorative" talks with Soviet leaders on the Afghan issue. The Soviet TASS news agency said the Indian minister, who is making the visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government, began his talks with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko immediately after his arrival.

Referring to the Afghan question at a luncheon yesterday, Gromyko stuck to the stand of aggression, saying, "To everyone it should be clear that attempts to achieve any changes in the realities that have come about in Afghanistan are hopeless. Any discussion on this account and attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan are useless." What he meant was that the realities of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan were not alterable. Gromyko held that "the settlement of the situation that has developed around Afghanistan, by means of negotiations, is not only possible but also necessary." He made it clear that "the Soviet Union was for such a solution". However, he said the "basis of the settlement" was the "proposal" made by the Afghan authorities on May 14. It is known to all that Karmal's "proposal" originated from the Kremlin.

Narasimha Rao in his speech at the luncheon also referred to the Afghan question. According to a REUTER report quoting Indian sources as saying that Rao said it was India's "wish to see that it (the Afghan government) effectively pursues its traditional non-aligned policy and cherishes its sovereignty and independence". However, the TASS news agency omitted Rao's references to the Afghan issue from its report of his speech.

USSR-IRAN EXPANDING TRADE VIA CASPIAN SEA

OW031843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA)--A meeting on navigation and port administration between the Soviet Union and Iran was recently held in Tehran, according to a TASS report. Many merchant ships flying the Soviet national flag called on Iran's biggest northern port of Enzeli. TASS quoted Director of the Enzeli Port Administration Ancare as saying that since Western European nations and Japan applied economic sanctions against Iran, Iran has called on the Soviet Union to expand trade via the Caspian Sea. The Enzeli port will receive more Soviet ships, upgrading its handling capacity to more than four times. The PARS news agency reported that the Soviet Union had sent an economic and trade delegation to Tehran last April and initialled a protocol for economic and industrial cooperation with Iran.

## DPRK ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE STATEMENT ON S. KOREAN DISTURBANCES

OW031645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (XINHUA)--16 public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a joint statement here today denounced the South Korean military fascist clique for setting up the military-dominated "special national security committee" and distorting the recent Kwangju citizens' struggle against martial law and for democracy.

The statement points out that to rig up the junta-like committee is openly scheming to go over to a military rule in South Korea. "We consider this despicable and shameless crime committed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique as an intolerable insult to the patriotic South Korean students and citizens shedding their blood for freedom and democracy and fighting a new reactionary offensive against the South Korean people".

The statement goes on to say: "The massive uprising in Kwangju was an inevitable outcome of the anti-popular fascist terror rule of the South Korean authorities, not one caused by someone's 'infiltration' or 'instigation'."

Pointing out that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is resorting to a political trick to distort the truth of the Kwangju popular uprising, the statement says: "This proceeded from a sinister design to reduce the anti-popular crimes committed in Kwangju, shirk its responsibility, prevent the influence of the Kwangju popular uprising from spreading to other areas of South Korea and set up the second 'yusin' dictatorial system."

The statement stresses: "The Chon Tu-hwan clique, clearly aware that its present suppressive rule relying on the bayonet will produce tomorrow the second and third Kwangju, must act with discretion, immediately lift the 'emergency martial law' proclaimed by connecting the situation with us and dissolve the 'special national security committee' without delay. "At the same time, it must abolish the fascist 'yusin system', release Kim Tae-chung and all other illegally arrested and detained democratic figures, students and people without delay and discontinue all the retaliatory acts against the uprisers.

"The United States must discontinue the act of replacing its stooges and encouraging them to fascism, hanging on in South Korea, and withdraw from there at once, taking along all its aggressor troops and nuclear weapons."

Among the 16 public organisations were the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

## BEIJING KOREAN COMMENTARY ON KWANGJU RIOTS

OW051113 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "No Lies Can Conceal the Criminal Barbarity of Brutal Repression Against the People"]

[Text] Beginning on 18 May, hundreds of thousands of people in the South Korean city of Kwangju, the capital city of South Cholla Province, rose in major antigovernment rioting to demand democratic reforms and the right to livelihood. This attracted global attention.

The rioters fought puppet army troops and police with sticks and rocks and drove them out of the city. Local officials, including the mayor, fled the city helter-skelter. The rioting masses controlled the city for some time and created a citizen's committee to deal with the puppet troops surrounding Kwangju.

The valiant struggle of Kwangju's residents greatly encouraged the mass movement against the dictatorship among the people in nearby areas and fully demonstrated the enormous strength of the South Korean people against oppression. Developments in the popular struggle sent the South Korean ruling circles into a flurry. They mobilized a large number of regular army troops supported by many tanks, armored vehicles and paratroopers to encircle the city. They moved into Kwangju and staged a bloodbath.

Today, Kwangju's residents are being trampled underfoot and plundered by the fascists. The South Korean authorities thus again unveiled their insidious nature. While mobilizing troops to intensify their harsh oppression of the masses, they repeatedly spread the shop-worn "threat of invasion from the North" propaganda by claiming that communists infiltrated the student movement, or that North Korea was planning to send in a guerrilla commando team. Using such lies as a pretext, they are desperately intensifying the repression of the residents. We should pay attention to this fact.

The South Korean authorities' employment of this method is most cowardly indeed. To firmly refute and condemn the slanders, the DPRK again issued a statement which made it clear that it had never intervened in events in South Korea and had no intention of doing so in the future.

Events in South Korea have made the people of the world fully aware that the South Korean people's massive struggle was caused entirely by the stubborn persistence in dictatorial, military rule of those in power in Seoul.

The harsher the exploitation and oppression become, the stronger the people will resist it. When Pak Chong-hui was assassinated last October, the broad masses of people demanded that the present government be changed, the yusin constitution be scrapped immediately, and democratic reforms be carried out to guarantee them the fundamental right to livelihood. The ruling circles, however, hold on to the "Pak Chong-hui policy without Pak Chong-hui" and refuse to give up the yusin constitution.

Since usurping power last December, the fascist yusin remnants within the military hierarchy led by Chon Tu-hwan have increasingly been in a hurry for military rule in South Korea. They recently proclaimed the "emergency martial law" throughout South Korea to put down the just struggle of the people. The anger of the people erupted like a volcano, and they rose in a death-defying showdown between democracy and the dictatorship.

It is totally futile for the South Korean authorities to try to avert their fall and cover up their criminal barbarity by means of such lies as the "threat of invasion from the North." People are paying attention to the fact that the United States allowed the South Korean authorities to mobilize troops under the so-called UN command and put them in action to crack down on crowds. At the same time, they reluctantly admitted that the North had made no suspicious moves in the recent period. The United States, therefore, cannot escape the responsibility for abetting the South Korean military authorities in suppressing the people.

Kwangju's residents did not shed their blood in vain. The blood they shed will shine forever in the history of the South Korean people's struggle. On the other hand, the South Korean fascist elements engaged in the murder of the people will certainly be subject to history's harsh judgment.



## RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON KWANGJU PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

HK050848 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 80 p 6

[Short commentary: "The Flow of the Water Cannot Be Stopped"]

[Text] Led by tanks, armored personnel carriers and helicopters, the South Korean Authorities brazenly dispatched 17,000 armed troops on 27 May. After a fierce 3-hour fight, they captured Kwangju from the hands of the citizens and carried out a bloody suppression of the people. According to reports, when the puppet troops were tracking down and arresting people, about 300 citizens were arrested, hundreds mercilessly killed and thousands wounded. This is the most serious massacre in South Korea in recent years. This barbarous act of the South Korean authorities is exactly the same as the military coup d'etat staged by Pak Chung-hui before he assumed power.

To strive for democracy and oppose fascist dictatorship, since controlling the urban areas on 21 May, the Kwangju citizens feared no sacrifice, stepped into the breach as others fell and showed unyielding heroism in their struggle against the puppet troops. Although they controlled the urban areas for only 6 days, this demonstrated the great strength of the masses. The South Korean people are striving for democracy and opposing dictatorship. This is a historical trend which no one can reverse.

The struggle of the Kwangju patriots met with barbarous military suppression. However, the struggle has not yet come to an end. Many demonstrators have escaped to the mountain regions in the eastern suburbs of Kwangju City. In Mokpo city, 70 kilometers from Kwangju, 20,000 citizens and students carried torches and demonstrated on the evening of 28 May. They strongly opposed the bloody suppression of the Kwangju citizens by the fascist authorities and declared that they supported the struggle of the Kwangju citizens.

As the old saying goes, when stone exists, fire can never be extinguished. The flow of water cannot be stopped. Bloody suppression can only arouse stronger resistance. As long as people like Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Hui-song persist in military fascist dictatorship, they will force the South Korean people to rise and wage more resolute struggles against them.

The Kwangju incident shows very clearly that the South Korean authorities, who stick to dictatorship, are a negative factor jeopardizing the stability of the Korean Peninsula. All people who are concerned about the peace and security of the Korean Peninsula and the Northeast Asian region should pay serious attention to this.

## SEYCHELLES BREAKS RELATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREA

OW310313 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA)--Seychelles has broken diplomatic relations with South Korea with immediate effect, according to a report from Victoria quoting a Foreign Ministry communique yesterday. The communique said that the decision was taken because of the "repressive measures" and "massacres" in South Korea. "The repressive measures and massacre of countless citizens who rose up against a brutal dictatorship can in no way be condoned," it noted. Seychelles expressed "its solidarity with the freedom-loving people of the whole of Korea," the communique said.



## TAN ZHENLIN VIEWS JAPANESE FLORAL ARRANGING

OW241840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA)--The Japanese "Sogetsu" floriculture group this evening gave a demonstration of flower arrangements to an appreciative audience in the Chinese capital. They chose over 20 varieties of flowers and twigs to compose ten tableaux of flower arrangement.

Among the spectators were Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Lin Jaimei, wife of vice-premier Li Siannian. They highly appreciated the skill displayed by the Japanese artist. After the demonstration, Tan Zhenlin and others took a close look at the flowers. At the request of the Japanese artists, Lin Jaimei, arranged chrysanthemums and green willow twigs in a vase.

## CHINESE, JAPANESE ALPINISTS SIGN PROTOCOLS

OW291858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA)--Two Japanese mountaineering expeditions will climb Mt. Kongur Tiubie Tagh and Mt. Anyegaqen in China next year. A protocol was signed here today for a Japanese expedition to climb Mt. Kongur Tiubie Tagh in northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, sometime between July and September next year.

The protocol was signed by Shi Zhanchun, vice-president of the Chinese Mountaineering Association, the Takashi Kawakami, vice-president of the Alpine Club of the Japan National Defence Academy. A 20-member team from the Academy Alpine Club, led by Takashi Kawakami, a teacher of the Yokohama higher industrial school, will try the 7,595-metre peak which was climbed only once previously, by two Chinese women in 1961. The climbing route will be decided by a 5-member advance group in June next year.

According to another protocol signed here today, a Japanese mountaineering expedition will climb Mt. Anyemaqen in Qinghai Province, northwest China, sometime between April and June next year. A 15-member team from the Niigata Joetsu Mountaineering Association of Japan, led by Yuzo Tada, director of a music instrument company, will try to ascend the 6,282-metre peak. The protocol was signed by Shi Zhanchun and Yuzo Tada. An 8-member team from the Beijing Geological Institute conquered the peak in 1960.

"We highly respect the Chinese mountaineers, who have achieved great success despite their short mountaineering history," said 53-year-old Takashi Kawakami who has more than thirty years of mountaineering experience. "Learning from each other and exchanging experiences, mountaineers of Japan and China will certainly make due contributions to world mountaineering," he concluded. "We're very happy that a protocol has been signed at last," said Yuzo Tada, member of the Joetsu branch of the Japan-China Friendship Association. "We'll increase friendly contacts between Japan and China through mountaineering," he added.

Vice-President Shi Zhanchun of the Chinese Mountaineering Association extended a warm welcome to the Japanese mountaineers. "Premier Hua Guofeng is now visiting Japan. We signed the protocols on this occasion to make our contribution to Sino-Japanese friendship. We will learn advanced technique and experiences from our Japanese colleagues and try to make positive contributions to mountaineering in the world."

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HEILONGJIANG GOVERNOR MEETS NIIGATA DELEGATION

SK291217 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, on the morning of 28 May the Japanese friendship delegation of Niigata City, which was on a visit to Harbin, paid an official call on the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government. They were warmly received by Chen Lei, governor of the provincial people's government; Wang Jun, deputy governor of the provincial people's government; Wang Pinian, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress; and by responsible persons from the departments concerned of the provincial people's government.

At the reception, Governor Chen Lei first made a welcoming speech in which he stated: The state visit of our country's Premier Hua Guofeng to Japan marks a great event in the development of friendship between Japan and China. These successive exchanges of visits by the state leaders of our two countries and by personages from all walks of life will certainly further promote our two countries. He wished that the friendship between the people of Harbin and Niigata cities would be further developed and that the people of the two cities would make new achievements in the fields of economy, trade and culture exchange.

On the evening of 27 May the Japanese friendship delegation of Niigata City also paid an official visit to the Heilongjiang provincial branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Chairman Li Jianbai and Vice Chairman Wang Jun of the provincial branch of the Chinese People's Association gave a banquet in honor of all the members of the Japanese friendship delegation.

CHINESE FILM PRAISED BY JAPANESE VIEWERS

OW301852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 (XINHUA)--Many Japanese viewers were deeply moved by the Chinese colour feature film "Cherry" which was projected on screen for test here this evening. The projection was under the auspices of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association and the Toho Towa Film Company, to greet Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to Japan.

A Japanese woman who had come back from China said with emotion that "this film is very moving indeed." A film commentator commented, "The film can help the Japanese people acquaint themselves with the warm feelings of the Chinese people as well as the crimes committed by the 'gang of four'." "The fact that the Beijing youth film studio produced such a fine film shows that much progress has been made in Chinese film art," he added. It is the first feature film that Japan imported from China, which will be shown to the public in Japan later in July.

HUANG HUA INVITES JAPANESE BALLPLAYERS TO CHINA

OW010918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Osaka, June 1 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua met Yuzo Sasaki, vice-president of the Japanese Junior Base Ball Association and five junior base ball players here this morning. He invited them to visit China in August.

Mr. Sasaki expressed thanks for the invitation and said it was imperative to make the younger generation of the two countries contribute to an everlasting friendship between the two countries. Huang Hua said it was essential to help strengthen the friendship between China and Japan from generation to generation through contacts between youth and junior sportsmen of the two countries.

## BRIEFS

SHANGHAI CRAFTS IN JAPAN--Shanghai, May 24--Arts and crafts of the Chinese traditional style made in Shanghai will be on display at a sales exhibition in Tokyo, Japan, beginning May 30. The exhibition, which will have 1,649 items, is the first of its kind Shanghai is to hold abroad. The exhibit includes jade, ivory, wood and bamboo carvings, jade seals, lacquerware, palace lanterns, woolen embroidery, glassware, ink slabs, paper-cuts and antique reproductions. Craftsmanship is of high level, many of the pieces being works of master artists. The wood carving "dragon boat," two metres long and one metre high, is by Shentu Fuqi, a well-known wood sculptor of the Shanghai No 1 wood-carving workshop. The work has 100 carved figurines depicting characters from the ancient Chinese novel "A Dream of Red Mansions." There are also pavilions, towers, mountains and rivers. Displayed are 83 theatrical costumes from the Chinese traditional Beijing Opera "Women Generals of the Yang Family" made by the specialist Xie Xingsheng. They are exquisitely tailored and decorated with dragon, phoenix, sun and moon embroidery. The exhibition will go to Osaka and close its Japan tour on June 11. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 24 May 80 OW]

JAPAN-LIAONING FARM COOPERATION--Shenyang, May 25--The Liaoning Provincial Machine Building Industry Bureau and a Japanese company are collaborating in the mechanization of the rice growing process. The one-year experiment covers the whole range of work, including soil preparation, nursing, transplanting, field management, harvesting, threshing and storage. The Chinese side is paying for the imported equipment and providing the technicians and workers for the farm, and the Japanese Okayamaken Trade Company Ltd. is giving technical guidance. The ten-hectare experimental farm is to be a model for the 333,000 hectares of paddy fields in this northeast China province. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 25 May 80 OW]

FUKUOKA DELEGATION VISITS GUANGDONG--On 21 May, a 352-member Japanese young people's friendly delegation from Fukuoka Prefecture held a get-together with the teachers and students of Zhongshan University. Some 20 members of the visiting Japanese delegation performed their national dances. A few hundred Chinese and Japanese young people also performed group dancing. On the morning of 21 May, the Japanese guests visited four communes. [Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 22 May 80 HK]

JAPANESE MONKS VISIT NINGBO--Hangzhou, 4 Jun--A group of over 130 Japanese Buddhist monks led by the Venerable Kinei Otsukana recently visited the Tiantong Temple in Ningbo of Zhejiang Province. The 1,600 years old Tiantong Temple was the home of a Japanese monk more than 700 years ago, and, upon his return to Japan, the monk became the founder of a famous Japanese Buddhist temple. During their recent visit to Tiantong Temple in Ningbo, the Japanese Buddhist monks joined their Chinese counterparts in a meeting and exchanged gifts. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0119 GMT 4 Jun 80 OW]



BEIJING RADIO ON VIETNAMESE CONTROL OVER LAOS

BK060622 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Unattributed "short article": "A Question To Ponder"]

[Text] SIANG PASASON recently carried a letter from a reader asking how much of the LPDR's slogan of peace, independence, democracy, unification and prosperity has been achieved and when this slogan will be fulfilled. This is a question to ponder.

Replying to the letter, SIANG PASASON said the Lao people were able to fulfill this slogan on 23 August 1975. The newspaper's claim is a lie. The world's people know that Laos has become a new colony of Vietnam. The goal for which the Lao people shed so much blood for several decades has now eluded them. If one recalls the period during which the Lao people fought against the aggression and enslavement of the imperialists, one can see that such a goal constituted a great encouragement for tens of thousands of the good children of the Lao people to rise up to fight for their country. With that goal in mind, they fought gallantly and arduously and made great sacrifices, thus filling many glorious pages in the annals of the Lao people's national liberation struggle.

Unfortunately, the Lao people are now under the control of the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists. Considering themselves masters of the so-called Indochina federation and using the pretext of the so-called Lao-Vietnamese special relationship and friendly cooperation, the Vietnamese authorities have increasingly tightened their control and occupation of Laos. Fifty or sixty thousand Vietnamese troops occupy all strategic regions in Laos, while tens of thousands of so-called experts and advisers have taken direct control of all Lao party, administrative and military services. They control Laos' internal and foreign affairs and have cruelly suppressed and persecuted Lao authorities and people who show even the slightest dissatisfaction or opposition. They have wantonly killed the Lao people and burned their homes and property in various regions. They have even used planes to spray poisonous chemicals and gas to barbarously kill the Lao ethnic minorities. The Vietnamese authorities have also openly annexed large chunks of Lao territory and have plundered and exploited the ore, timber and other rich natural resources of that country. Like leeches, the Vietnamese occupiers have greedily sucked the blood of the Lao peoples. Unable to tolerate the oppression and persecution of the Vietnamese authorities, hundreds of thousands of Lao people have risked their lives to flee to other countries.

The Lao people, who have suffered severe hardships, have always cherished peace, independence, democracy, unification and prosperity. The Lao people bitterly hate the colonialist administration of the Vietnamese authorities. Lao refugees in the northeast of Thailand have said that genuine Lao patriots will not stand idly by and allow the Vietnamese troops to commit depraved acts at will in Laos, and that one day the Lao people will be able to drive out the Vietnamese and become genuine masters of their own country. This reveals the Lao people's bitter and indignant denunciation of the Vietnamese authorities as well as their firm determination to attain independence for their country. Because of the Hanoi authorities' fascist and colonialist rule, the Lao masses will always harbor indignation toward them.



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The question posed by the SIANG PASASON reader reflects the truth that the Lao masses are dissatisfied with the control and interference of the Vietnamese authorities. It also shows that the Lao people strongly aspire to attain genuine peace, independence, democracy, unification and prosperity. Such dissatisfaction and aspirations are like a volcano waiting to explode. Then Vietnamese occupiers will be driven from Laos, and their dream of exercising hegemony over Indochina and Southeast Asia will be smashed. The Lao people's aspiration for genuine peace, independence, democracy, and prosperity will then surely be fulfilled.

#### BEIJING CAMBODIAN ON PRC AID TO KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES

BK061147 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] A quantity of relief aid donated by the Chinese Red Cross to the Kampuchean refugees at the Thai-Kampuchean border was shipped to Bangkok on 28 May. This aid included tinned food worth over 200,000 yuan and rice worth over 300,000 yuan. The Chinese Red Cross has requested that the Chinese Embassy in Thailand hand this aid over to the Thai authorities concerned to be distributed to the Kampuchean war refugees as a show of the Chinese people's support and concern for them.

#### XI ZHONGXUN MEETS HONG KONG TRADE DEVELOPMENT GROUP

HK290216 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Guangdong Provincial Governor Xi Zhongxun and Vice Governors L.I. Tianfu and Liang Weilin met with the members of the Hong Kong trade development group led by Kan Yuet-keung on 26 May. The 11-member Hong Kong trade development group was invited by the head of the provincial Foreign Trade Bureau Feng Xueyan. They arrived in Guangzhou by train on 23 May. On the afternoon of 26 May, Vice Governor Liang Weilin exchanged opinions with the delegation. Both sides expressed the desire for friendly cooperation. They will hold the necessary contacts from now on to develop economic exchanges.

In the evening, Vice Governor Tianfu gave a banquet for the guests. On the evening of 27 May, the Hong Kong trade development group gave a return banquet. Provincial Governor Xi Zhongxun, Vice Governors Liu Tianfu and Liang Weilin and responsible persons concerned Feng Xueyan, (Yang Kezhong) and (Wang QI) attended the banquet.

#### CAAC SIGNS PACT ON HONG KONG-SHANGHAI AIR SERVICE

OW020939 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Hong Kong June 2 (AFP)--The Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) and Cathay Pacific Airways have signed an agreement in Beijing on May 29 on a joint scheduled air service between Hong Kong and Shanghai. The two airlines will provide a daily service commencing Saturday June 21, a Cathay announcement said here today.

Cathay Pacific will operate a Boeing 707 return service every Saturday and Wednesday from that date departing Hong Kong in the afternoon and returning in the evening, the announcement said. Agreement was also reached on fares and cargo rates. The one way economy class fare will be 730 Hong Kong dollars (about 149 U.S. dollars) and first class will be 1,023 Hong Kong dollars (about 209 U.S. dollars). Tickets issued by either CAAC or Cathay Pacific are freely interchangeable for travel on these sectors. Cathay Pacific Airways has also appointed CAAC as their general sales agent in the People's Republic of China and CAAC is also to be the handling agent for Cathay Pacific at Shanghai's Hung Kiew Airport, the announcement added.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN KABUL

HK050956 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 80 p 6

[Study notes by Liang Li: "Kabul's 'Night Letters'"]

[Text] Although an all-night curfew has been imposed in Kabul, single-page leaflets opposing the Soviet aggressors are extensively and rapidly spread among citizens of the city at night.

The activities of spreading the so-called "night letters" have been conducted since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Such activities have become a powerful weapon to arouse and organize the people to fight against the invaders.

Nobody knew who the organizers of the 5-day general strike of workers and students in Kabul last February were. People acted in accordance with the call issued by these "night letters." Since 12 April, under the guidance of these "night letters," high school and university students in Kabul have staged extensive demonstrations to boycott the "celebration" to mark the second anniversary of the overthrow of Daud by Taraki and protest against the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan.

At the beginning, these "night letters" were hand-written or mimeographed, but some of them are now machine printed. They are put up in streets, thrust under citizens' doors, thrown over walls into courtyards or delivered to citizens as wrapping paper. Like a blazing fire, the "night letters" have kindled the flames of struggle against the invaders.

One letter signed by the "National and Islamic Alliance of Kabul University" said: "In the name of Allah, the benevolent and merciful, we order the polar bear to get out of our sacred territory." Another leaflet probably issued by Kabul University also said: "Today, 99.95 percent of our people are resisting the Russians. The desires and wishes of the people are the source of our national uprisings. The unarmed freedom fighters are determined to fight against their powerful enemy armed with sophisticated weapons and never hesitate to die as heroes." A letter written by the "Revolutionary Youth Committee" pointed out with optimistic revolutionary spirit: "We extend our greetings to the militant Afghan Muslim nationality, especially to the families of those young heroes who died in the events at Kabul University and other schools in the capital." It added enthusiastically: "Mothers, do not grieve over the death of your sons who were not encased in coffins. Wait for the day when we commemorate our martyrs." This letter called on the masses "to support us with strikes" and said that "the day of the general strike will be made known later."

These "night letters" will continue to be spread until the Soviet invaders withdraw from Afghanistan. Such a scrap of paper is a tie that joins the people's feelings and beliefs. With the deepening struggle, these "night letters" will organize various resistance forces still better. They are inextinguishable flames which have intensively annoyed the invaders.

XINHUA REPORTS PAKISTAN PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO NATION

OW041219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 4 (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq said here last night in a TV and radio speech to the nation that Pakistan could not remain unconcerned about the affairs of Afghanistan and as long as 800,000 Afghan refugees were present on Pakistan's soil, Pakistan would continue to look after them on humanitarian grounds and in the spirit of Islamic fraternity.

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The president pointed out that despite the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the unanimous demand made by the Islamic foreign ministers' conference, the Soviet troops were still occupying Afghanistan. President Haq hoped that the Soviet Union would allow the Afghan people to decide their own affairs.

Referring to the Pakistan-Indian relations, General Haq said that Pakistan had offered several times to hold bilateral talks with India to decide the number of forces and arms the two countries needed for their defense so that they would not involve themselves in an arms race. However, he said, India had entered into an agreement recently with the Soviet Union under which the latter would provide India with arms worth 1,600 million U.S. dollars. "Therefore, we are taking the necessary steps for the country's security and national defense," he said. He added, however, that Foreign Minister Agha Shahi would soon visit India in this connection, and expressed the hope that the coming meeting would be productive.

President Haq expressed satisfaction with Pakistan's relations with China and expressed full support to Iran in its efforts to preserve national independence, promote solidarity and uphold Islamic values. As for relations with the superpowers, President Zia said that so far as Pakistan was concerned it wanted to have cordial relations with both America and Russia.

On domestic affairs, Zia reaffirmed his promise to hold elections in the country, pointing out that the election commission was being reconstituted for that purpose, and a new chief election commissioner had already been appointed. The president said that the federal cabinet would [be] expanded soon, and provincial governors would form their own cabinets.

#### TAN ZHENLIN MEETS SRI LANKA FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW031534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA)--Mr. R.D. Senanayake, president of the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association, and Mrs. Senanayake met here this afternoon with Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Mr. Senanayake has served as president of the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association since 1975 and has long been associated with promoting friendly relations between the two countries.

Present at this afternoon's meeting was Mr. Iqbal Athas, deputy editor of the Sri Lanka paper, THE SUN. Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was also present. The Sri Lanka guests arrived in Beijing on June 1. Yesterday evening they were guests of honor at a dinner given by Wang Bingnan, president of the association.

#### JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH SRI LANKAN DIPLOMATS

OW060716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 6 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial conversation with T. Fernando, vice-minister of foreign affairs of Sri Lanka, and his party here this morning. Both men expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly relations between China and Sri Lanka. Discussing Sri Lanka's foreign policy, Mr. Fernando said that his country strictly adhered to the policy of non-alignment and would continue its efforts to safeguard world peace. Ji Pengfei expressed his appreciation of Sri Lanka's position and explained to the guests China's views about certain major international issues. Mr. C. Mahendran, Sri Lanka ambassador to China, attended the meeting. Mr. Fernando will leave Beijing shortly to visit southern China before going home.



NORWEGIAN STORTING PRESIDENT MEETS WITH KANG SHIEN IN OSLO

OW051320 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Oslo, 3 Jun--Guttor Hansen, president of the Norwegian Storting, met with Vice Premier Kang Shien, who is visiting Norway, in the Storting Hall on the afternoon of 3 June and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

Kang Shien also met with members of the Norwegian Storting's Industry Committee and discussed with them the question of bilateral cooperation in energy and industry. Both sides felt that there were vast vistas for further development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Kang Shien also received some Norwegian reporters and answered their questions on energy development in China and on bilateral cooperation in energy and industry.

Cong Wenzi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Norway, gave a reception on the evening of 3 June in honor of Kang Shien.

CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH FRG FIRM FOR COLD-ROLLING MILL

OW051602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Shanghai, June 5 (XINHUA)--A contract for the purchase of a continuous cold-rolling mill for making 2030 mm. strip steel and technical cooperation was signed here today by the China National Technical Import Corporation and a financial group represented by Schloemann-Siemag Aktiengesellschaft of the Federal Republic of Germany. The ceremony was held here this morning.

Members of the financial group include firms in West Germany, the United States and Japan.

The contract was signed by Liu Xinghua, general manager of the China National Technical Import Corporation, Heinrich Woiss and Hans Friedrich Marten, chairman and member of the Board of directors of Schloemann-Siemag Aktiengesellschaft. A loan agreement to finance the project was signed at the same time by representatives of the bank of China, Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau and the Dresdener Bank of the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Banque de Paris et Des Pays Bas.

The cold-rolling mill will be built at the Baoshan iron and steel complex in Shanghai.

BRIEFS

OPERA TROUPE IN FRANCE--Paris, May 23--China's Yunnan Beijing Opera troupe left here for Italy after a 45-day performance tour of Lyon, Paris and Rennes. From May 18 to 22, the troupe gave three performances to more than 3,000 spectators in the House of Culture in Rennes. One of the performances was billed as the opening of the 7th international traditional art festival, in the city. In every performance the Chinese artists were greeted by warm cheers and applause from a packed audience in the one-thousand-seat theatre. The local paper "OUEST-FRANCE" described the performances as "charming" and "splendid". The mayor of Rennes gave a reception at the municipal building on May 19 in honor of the troupe. Later, in a farewell cocktail party, the mayor praised the performances as "unusual" and "a great success". The troupe gave 30 performances to a total of 90,000 spectators in the three French cities since its arrival on April 10.  
[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 23 May 80 OW]



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ITALIAN MINISTER, OPERA TROUPE--Rome, May 26--Italy's minister of tourism and entertainment, Bernardo d'Arezzo, gave a reception this afternoon in honour of the visiting Yunnan Beijing Opera troupe here. In a welcoming address, he praised the high artistic attainments of the Chinese troupe and presented it with a specially minted gold medal, and each member of the troupe was given a book he had written in collaboration with other Italian friends on their visit to China. In the evening, the Yunnan Beijing Opera Troupe gave a special performance to Chinese residents in Italy and to members of the Italian-Chinese Friendship Association. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 26 May 80 OW]

TREASURE EXHIBITION IN DENMARK--Copenhagen, May 20--Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen attended an opening ceremony of the "Treasure of China" exhibition in Louisiana Art Museum this afternoon. Speaking at the ceremony, the prime minister thanked Chinese Government for holding the exhibition in Denmark. The exhibition will open from May 24 to September 7. The exhibits date back from the earliest known painted pottery up to stone statues, tri-coloured and painted pottery figures, black-glazed porcelain and gold and silver wares of the Tang dynasty (a.d. 618-907), as well as some copies of ancient wall paintings. Prime Minister Anker Joergensen saw the exhibits before the ceremony began. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 24 May 80 OW]

FRG WRITERS IN BEIJING--Beijing, May 24--Zhou Yang, chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, today met and had a cordial conversation with a writers delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany. The delegation is led by Egbert Baque, vice-president of the Leibniz Cultural Exchange Association. Members of the delegation are poet and literary critic Hans Magnus Enzensberger, commentator Carola Stern, literary critic and sociologist Oskar Negt, poet and playwright Gaston Salvatore, poet Helga Novak, writer Jurgen Theobaldy and playwright Ursula Krechel. Arriving in Beijing on May 20 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the West German visitors met with Chinese writers: Feng Zhi, Cao Yu, Feng Mu, Zhao Xun, Ke Yan and Wang Meng. They were entertained at a dinner given by Xia Yan and Lin Lin, vice-presidents of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. The delegation is scheduled to leave shortly for a tour of southern China before going home. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 24 May 80 OW]

SINO-ITALIAN SOCIAL SCIENCES--Rome, May 26--China and Italy are going to cooperate in the research of social sciences. An agreement on cooperation in social sciences between the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Italian National Research Committee was signed here today by Yu Guangyuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and E. Qualiariello, president of the Italian National Research Committee. The agreement provides for exchanges and cooperation in the research of social sciences on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Yu Guangyuan arrived here on May 8 as head of the delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 28 May 80 OW]

ITALIAN NATIONAL DAY--Beijing, June 2--Italian Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Elio Pessa gave a banquet here at noon today in celebration of the national day of the Republic of Italy. Among the guests at the banquet were Liu Wei, minister of the Second Ministry of Machine-Building, Han Kehua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and officials from departments concerned. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 2 Jun 80 OW]

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SOVIET DELEGATE HECKLED AT IRAN'S ANTI-U.S. CONFERENCE

OW051254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA)--A Soviet representative at Iran's "crimes of America" conference was interrupted by angry shouts and heckles today as he tried to defend his country's military intervention in Afghanistan, according to foreign news agency reports from Tehran. Reports said that the speech of chief Soviet delegate Yevgeniy Sergeyev had been interrupted by members of numerous delegations after he asked "why a nation should not be free to choose and call on its friends."

He verbally attacked the Afghan guerrillas who were forced to take up arms and the countries who expressed sympathy with the Afghan people and their just struggle, saying "those waging war against the Afghanistan Government are warring against the Afghan people," and that those who did not agree with the Soviet position "will understand later that they are not right."

The Turkish delegate, Ismail Salahettin, stood up to interrupt Sergeyev's speech and shouted, "get your troops out of Afghanistan." His angry shout drew warm applause from other delegates.

Then, a Jordanian delegate rose to join him to the applause of the audience. He shouted "long live Afghanistan" and protested loudly about remarks in a speech being read by Yevgeniy Sergeyev.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, chairman of the conference, interceded to calm down the gathering.

ZIMBABWE FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS VISIT TO CHINA

Departure for Beijing

OW050214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Dar Es Salaam, June 4 (XINHUA)--Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Simon Muzenda and his party left here this afternoon for Beijing for a friendly visit to China after attending the 35th session of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity. He was seen off at the airport by Tanzanian deputy Foreign Minister Mohamed Ali Foum and Chinese ambassador to Tanzania He Gongkai.

Welcome by Bo Yibo

OW051232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA)--Simon V. Muzenda, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Zimbabwe, arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Mr. Simon V. Muzenda is the first high-ranking government leader to visit China since the independence of Zimbabwe last April. Deputy Prime Minister Muzenda and his party were welcomed at the airport by Bo Yibo, vice-premier, Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Li Ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

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Bo Yibo's Banquet Remarks

OW051905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA)--A banquet in honour of his excellency Simon V. Muzenda, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Zimbabwe and his party was hosted by Vice-Premier Bo Yibo here this evening in the Great Hall of the People.

Vice-Premier Bo Yibo said in his toast that "the government of the Republic of Zimbabwe led by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has followed a sensible and far-sighted policy since independence. Domestically, it emphasizes national reconciliation and unity in order that all races may live in harmony and make common effort to nation-building. In foreign relations, it proclaims a policy of non-alignment and good-neighbourliness. All these policies have won wide sympathy and support at home and abroad." He said that "the Chinese and Zimbabwean peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in their protracted common struggles. Now our two countries have formally established diplomatic relations. The development of our friendly relations and cooperation conforms not only to the fundamental interests of our two peoples, but also to the common interests of the Third World as a whole and other peace-loving countries and peoples."

In his speech, Deputy Prime Minister Muzenda spoke of the friendly relations between Zimbabwe and China and noted that they had all along supported each other. Referring to his current visit to China, he said that he had come here to thank the Chinese Government and people for what they had done. "We will try to be self-reliant to develop our economy with the support of our trusted friends," he added.

After the banquet, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua called on Deputy Prime Minister Muzenda at the guest house and had a cordial conversation with him.

ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE RECEIVES PRC CHARGE 5 JUNE

OW060128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0124 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Salisbury, June 5 (XINHUA)--Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe yesterday received Shi Chunlai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

AMBASSADOR ATTENDS OPENING OF BURUNDI TEXTILE COMPLEX

OW011636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA)--The textile complex of Bujumbura was inaugurated in Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi yesterday, according to a report from that city. President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza cut the ribbon and toured the mill built with Chinese aid.

Among the over 300 people attending the ceremony were high-ranking officials and officers of Burundi. Chinese Ambassador to that country Shi Ziming and Chinese technicians working there were also present.



## ARGENTINE PRESIDENT VIDELA CONTINUES VISIT

## Visits Mao Memorial

OW051222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA)--General Jorge Rafael Videla, president of the Republic of Argentina, placed a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes on Tiananmen Square here this afternoon. He was accompanied by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin.

A guard of honour from the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stood in front of the monument. President Videla and his entourage observed a silence there, and tunes of salute were played by a military band. President Videla and others then paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Zedong at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall.

## Hua, Videla Hold Talks

OW051514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng and General Jorge Rafael Videla, president of Argentina, held their first round of talks in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

A spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs disclosed that the talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. The two leaders agreed that the current visit of President Videla is a historic event and that their dialogue and exchange of views on present issues of mutual interest are highly beneficial to enhancing understanding and friendship between the two countries.

In the talks, the two sides briefed each other on the efforts they had made to bring prosperity to their own countries. President Videla also dealt with Argentina's foreign relations and its position on certain international issues. He reiterated his country's principled stand of defending state sovereignty, refraining from interference in the internal affairs of other countries, upholding the policy of non-alignment and denouncing invasion of other countries.

The spokesman said that General Videla invited Hua Guofeng to visit Argentina at a time convenient to the Chinese premier. Hua Guofeng accepted the invitation with pleasure. The visit is to take place at an appropriate time to be decided by the two sides through diplomatic channels.

Taking part in the talks on the Argentine side were Major Brigadier (R) Carlos Washington Pastor, minister of foreign affairs and religion; General of Division Eduardo Alberto Crespi, secretary general of the Presidency of the state; Brigadier Jose Miret, secretary of planning; General of Brigade Antonio Llamas, secretary of public information; Rear Admiral Walter Jose Colombo, chief of the military office; Lic. Alejandro Manuel Estrada, secretary of state for commerce and foreign economic negotiations; Commodore Carlos Roberto Cavandoli, under secretary of foreign affairs; and Mr. Paulino D.A. Musachhio, Argentine ambassador to China. Taking part on the Chinese side were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council; Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade; Huang Zhen, minister of culture; Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Shi Lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Xu Zhongfu, Chinese ambassador to Argentina.

## Hua Hosts Banquet

OW051647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening in honour of Lieutenant General Jorge Rafael Videla, president of the Republic of Argentina, Mrs. Videla and his entourage.

Attending the banquet were Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and his wife, Madame Xu Hanbing; Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade and Huang Zhen, minister of culture.

In warmly-worded speeches, Premier Hua and President Videla spoke highly of the important development of the friendly relations between China and Argentina and agreed that cooperation between the two countries held out even brighter prospects.

In his speech, Premier Hua Guofeng said that President Videla's current visit to China "marks a milestone in the important development of friendly relations between the two countries. It will lay a firm foundation for furthering friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples." Although our two countries have different social systems, broad prospects await the friendship and cooperation between us", he added.

Premier Hua Guofeng praised the Argentine people for their achievements in safeguarding their national sovereignty and national construction. He spoke highly of Argentina's active role in international affairs and contribution to world peace. Premier Hua said that China, Argentina and other Latin American countries were developing countries, and were confronted with the same arduous task of safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty and developing their national economy and modernization. "To this end," he said, "we not only need to sympathize with and support each other, but to learn from each other in various fields, and exchange experience, make up for each other's deficiencies and strengthen our cooperation."

The premier reiterated that broad prospects awaited the developing friendly relations and expanding exchanges between China and the Latin American countries.

In his speech, President Videla said: "We have come to the People's Republic of China with friendly sentiments and long-standing admiration which transcend the cultural and ideological differences between our two countries. We hope that these sentiments will lay an ever broadening foundation for the constant expansion and strengthening of fruitful bilateral relations between our two countries."

Referring to China, President Videla said, "We are familiar with your long-standing culture and the achievements of your civilization. The practice of your forerunners bring benefits to all mankind even today. We also know your modern history and the strenuous efforts that continue to be made by your people and your present government to elevate China, a country with a vast territory and of strategic importance, to its rightful place in the family of nations."

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"We have analysed your policy of four modernizations which is aimed at systemizing and rationalizing the efforts of your entire nation. We believe, that this policy, as a means of improving the situation inside China and bettering its status in the world, will help the People's Republic of China achieve progress in the social, economic, scientific and technological fields."

President Videla pointed out that there were problems of common concern to China and Argentina, and that they shared many view points on how the world will re-embark on the road to progress in an orderly and harmonious atmosphere. "Besides, there exist vast possibilities for cooperation in various fields between our two countries. In this regard, we are going to conclude some agreements legalising the many activities we have launched. This clearly shows that when we, the Chinese and Argentinians, talk about cooperation, we are speaking of a reality, not a mere wish."

President Videla said in conclusion, "We are fully satisfied with all this. Please believe that it is this which will push us forward along this fruitful road. It is also my conviction that it will help expand and further activate the existing positive, amicable and friendly relations between us."

The banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. Fresh evergreens decorated the banquet hall while potted flowering plants were placed before the platform. Amid strains of Argentine and Chinese melodies, hosts and guests drank repeated toasts to ever closer relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the banquet were Argentine Ambassador Mr. Paulino O. Musacchio, members of the Argentine Embassy and Argentine visitors in Beijing. Also present were leading members of government departments and the Chinese officers of the People's Liberation Army, representatives of the All-China Women's Federation, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Beijing Municipal People's Government, and the Chinese Ambassador to Argentina, Xu Zhongfu.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Alicia Raquel Hartridge de Videla visited the Beijing art handicraft factory. She was accompanied by Madame Xu Hanbing.

Hua Discusses Foreign Affairs

OW051518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 5 Jun 80

["Premier Hua Guofeng Stresses: People of All Countries Should Work Together With One Heart To Frustrate Aggression and Safeguard Peace"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng said this evening contention between superpowers and hegemonist aggression and expansion have caused intranquility in the world. "It is a pressing task for all peace-loving countries and peoples to work together with one heart, and take all effective measures so as to frustrate aggression and safeguarding peace," he said at a banquet he gave in honour of the president of Argentina, General Jorge Rafael Videla.

While ushering in the 80's, people witnessed the outrageous Soviet armed aggression against Afghanistan and Vietnam's still continuing war of aggression against Kampuchea. This cannot but cause grave concern of the whole world, he said.



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These acts of aggression not only endangered the existence of individual countries and nations, but harboured monstrous hegemonist ambitions. In effect, they constitute war provocations against all peace-loving countries and people, he said. Completely ignoring the strong condemnation expressed in world opinion, the expansionists openly declared that their aggression was justified. Their attempt was to impose their armed invasions of neighbouring countries as a fait accompli on the world. This is absolutely intolerable, he said.

Hua Guofeng said that the United Nations General Assembly's resolutions concerning the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan represent the just demand of the people the world over. The unconditional implementation of these resolutions is the only correct way leading to peace and detente, and can make it possible to prevent war from spreading.

Hua Guofeng said Latin American countries are playing an important role in world affairs. On major international issues, many Latin American countries uphold justice, oppose super-power contention for hegemony, oppose interference in internal affairs of other countries and armed invasion of sovereign countries, and resolutely uphold the United Nations Charter and its criterion on international relations. "China attaches importance to and highly appreciates the just stand of these Latin American countries and is willing to make common efforts with them to contribute to safeguarding independence and sovereignty of all countries and defending world peace," Hua Guofeng added.

Videla's Speech

OW051636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 5 Jun 80

["President Videla Stresses: People and Governments of all Countries Promote World Peace Through Dialogue"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA)--Argentine President General Jorge Rafael Videla said here this evening that a prerequisite of Argentine foreign policy is to encourage the people and governments of all countries to have direct contacts between them. "Therefore, Argentina opens its door and is willing to have frequent dialogues with those countries who genuinely want peace and progress and are ready to cooperate in building a better and more stable world for our generation and posterity."

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour by Premier Hua Guofeng, he said: "We are deeply concerned about the existing grave and tense situation between big powers not only in political but also in economic fields, and its consequences. However, we are even more concerned about the fact that stands out in the present-day reality, that is, no big power, however strong, is capable of guaranteeing world peace and order. Therefore, international cooperation is imperative."

President Videla said Argentina has put in great efforts and made marked progress in strengthening the unity and cooperation among the Latin American countries. "Such progress mainly lies in our obviously enhanced relations with other countries and groups of countries which are making concerted efforts for further unity and integration in the vast geopolitical entity of Latin America, particularly South American," he stated.

In his speech, President Videla gave an account of the measures Argentina has taken and her successes in developing its economy, promoting its foreign trade and improving its social welfare.

HU QIAOMU ATTENDS PARTY CONGRESS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY

OWO60438 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1448 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jun--All party members conducting scientific research work at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences must strive to become specialists with a party spirit as well as with real ability and learning. This is the call of the first party congress of the academy which concluded today.

The first party congress of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences was held in Beijing between 28 May and 5 June and attended by 211 representatives. Hu Qiaomu, member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and president of the academy, gave a report to the congress.

All representatives to the congress approved the proposals of Comrade Hu Qiaomu as the current tasks for the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: The academy should do a good job as an assistant of the party and government by striving to serve the modernization program of the state. It should make efforts to raise the level of China's social sciences to be commensurate with modernization and strive to modernize the work of the academy.

The congress unanimously felt that since the academy was founded more than 3 years ago, particularly after it took part in the discussion on the criterion of truth, all party members and other nonparty comrades in the academy have emancipated their minds, implemented the lines, principles and policies of the party Central Committee and made positive contributions to the cause of speeding the development of China's social sciences. However, the academy's work still falls far short of party expectations. All party members conducting research in social sciences should strive to become specialists with both a party spirit and real ability and learning and should reach original opinions of their own and achieve results based on scientific arguments in a certain branch of learning or field. This is important for us at present in fulfilling tasks put forth by Comrade Hu Qiaomu on behalf of the party group of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

The congress pointed out that in order to achieve this, we must pay attention to reforming our style of study. We must proceed from the interests of the people to seriously and earnestly carry out our scientific research work and attain results derived from systematic and original ideas and based on sufficient grounds and well-conceived arguments. We must not do our research in a rough and slipshod way, thus achieving a result that is pieced together by depending on half-baked understandings and what we hear from one source and read about in another. Nor should we be content only with the existing Marxist-Leninist books, reach a series of seemingly unshakable conclusions that are simply deduced from phrases copied down from classical works and try to tailor social life to such conclusions. Much less should we just watch where the wind blows, follow the fashion and pursue personal fame and gains.

The congress stressed that while they should strive to become truly learned specialists, party members conducting scientific research work must also stress party spirit. They must firmly remember that they are members of the vanguard of the working class who are conscious and disciplined, that they are Marxist social science workers and that they are the party fighters on the ideological and theoretical front who serve the interests of the people and the party. A communist party member must keep himself within the bounds of party discipline and act strictly in accordance with the guiding principles for party members, no matter how great his contribution in scientific research may be.

To stress party spirit, the congress pointed out, the first important thing is to consciously march in step politically with the party.

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At present, this means we should conscientiously implement the political, ideological, and organizational lines as well as the series of principles and policies decided by the party since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and uphold the party's leadership. Our party's lines and principles and policies are the product of its efforts to combine Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and the outcome of its struggle against the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Today's collective of central leadership that has been formed in the course of struggle is farsighted and has vision. It not only has revolutionary courage and resourcefulness and boldness of vision, but also truly seeks truth from facts, proceeds from reality in all cases and gives full play to democracy to listen attentively to the views of the masses.

Second, in order to stress party spirit, one must consciously stay within the bounds of party discipline. Individual party members must be subordinate to the party organization, the minority must be subordinate to the majority, the lower level organization must be subordinate to the higher level organization and all party organizations must be uniformly subordinate to the party's national congress and Central Committee at all times. On matters of great political and policy importance that bear on the fundamental interests of the party and state and on the whole situation, a communist party member must not openly state views opposed to the decisions of the central authority and must not spread opinions among the masses contrary to party lines, principles, policies or resolutions.

The congress held that the call for a communist party member to consciously stay within the bounds of party discipline is consistent with the need for him to be quite able to give scope to his initiative and creativeness. The party attaches great importance to giving full play to democracy. A party member has the right to raise different opinions in party meetings and submit oral or written reports to party organizations at all levels, including the Central Committee. On matters of great importance to the fundamental interests of the party and state and to the whole situation, a party member has the right to conduct a full study with the premise that he observes discipline. To emphasize the need to observe discipline does not mean to keep people's minds in fetters, ossify people's thinking or hamper the development of science. Dealing with scientific research work, party organizations at all levels must continue to emancipate the mind, implement the "two hundreds" principle, advocate full academic freedom and encourage full discussions of different academic views.

Third, carrying out scientific research work, it is necessary to handle well the relationship between research items that are called for by the plan and those that are not and between items for collective research and items for individual research. Every party member must take the lead in fulfilling his scientific research tasks approved by the academy or its institutes. There is an opinion that once party spirit is stressed research work will lose its scientific nature. In fact, party spirit and scientific nature are in unity with each other. Party spirit itself calls for persisting in scientific nature.

The congress elected the CCP Committee of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

#### PLA REPORTING GROUP ON MODEL ARMY SURGEON ENDS TASKS

OW060626 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Organized by the PLA General Political Department, the reporting group on the deeds of the model army surgeon Lu Shicai has successfully completed its task. During the past 50 days since 1 April, the group divided itself into three subgroups to go deep into and give reports at organs, armed units, colleges and schools as well as hospitals. About 267,000 people directly listened to its report.



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It vigorously promoted the entire army's activities in learning from Lu Shicai and devoting itself to the new Long March. Many armed units took Lu Shicai's deeds as vital teaching material in implementing the guiding principles for inner-party political life and conducting education in the revolutionary outlook on life.

Young fighters said: Lu Shicai's staunch party spirit, revolutionary sentiment and lofty qualities are a force inspiring us to go all out to make progress. We must act like him and devote our youth to pursuing and defending the magnificent cause of the modernization drive. By taking the guiding principles for inner-party political life as the criterion and taking Lu Shicai as a mirror, some divisional and regimental party committees consciously conducted ideological rectification and after study revised measures to strengthen themselves. Quite a few medical treatment units conducted discussions on learning from Lu Shicai, seeing where they lag behind and studying what they should do, thus improving their work style in medical treatment and attitude in rendering service.

#### EAST CHINA SEA FLEET TRAINS PARTY COMMITTEE SECRETARIES

OWO41432 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The party committee of the East China Sea fleet of the PLA Navy recently sponsored a training class for secretaries of party committees at and above the regimental level to study how to strengthen the role of the party committees as a core of leadership. Standing Committee members and the members of the fleet party committee also attended the training class. The more than 100 party committee secretaries attending the training class examined their words and deeds against the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" and the "Draft of the Revised Constitution of the CCP", and they discussed issues on how to play well the role of the party committees as the core of leadership and how to perform duties of a secretary of the party committee. They tried to recall traditions, review the current situation, discover problems, review experiences and draw lessons. Those attending the training class believed: Under the present situation, the secretariats of various party committees at various levels should take the lead in implementing the party line, principles and policies, and in combating factionalism in thoughts and in deeds. They should play their exemplary role well in helping party committee's "squad members" strengthen unity, and take the lead in overcoming the tendency of "what I say goes" and the evil practice of rejecting all criticism. They should play their exemplary role well in implementing democratic centralism and party rules and regulations, in combating any practice to seek special privileges, and in working hard and maintaining close ties with the masses.

The comrades attending the training class for the party committee secretaries said: At present, in many units the masses follow the example set by the party members. The party members follow the example set by the party branch. The party branch follows the party committee who follows the example set by the secretaries. The party committee secretaries must realize their role in changing the work style in the party and in the army and in improving the party committee's leadership, and be determined to set good examples themselves and contribute to improving the leadership of the party committees at all levels.

#### XINHUA ON COAL-METALLURGY MINISTRIES' STEEL CONTRACT

OWO42325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1427 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Article by XINHUA commentator: "The Revelation of a Contract"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jun--The contract signed between the Ministry of Coal Industry and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry reported by this news agency today is a good contract that enlivens our economic work.

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Because of the "conventional rules" in previous economic work, the consuming department would simply wait for and the production departments would just produce what had been planned by the state. Now, however, the Ministry of Coal Industry and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry have changed such "conventional rules" and have, through consultation, signed a steel supply contract which is not included in the state plan. This contract benefits three parties--the producer, the consumer and the state.

This matter should make people realize that in conducting economic work, great attention must be paid to economic effects. While we must import the equipment and materials needed by the four modernizations, we should produce whatever can be produced domestically. We should realize that after 30 years of socialist construction since liberation, China has already built a relatively broad industrial foundation, the base for our nation's four modernizations. Not only has this contract satisfied the urgent needs of the coal industry, but it has also promoted the development of the steel industry and conserved the state's foreign exchange. Why should we not do likewise since the economic effects are so obvious?

People have also learned from the contract that in economic work, attention must be paid to mobilizing the initiative of the direct producers. The 50,000 dun of steel products to be produced by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry for the Ministry of Coal Ministry are items in short supply, and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry has been booked solid in the production of such products. However, with the concurrence of the departments concerned, the Ministry of Coal Industry pays an extra 200 yuan for each dun of steel products in addition to the price set by the state and will pay the money directly to the enterprises producing them. This has mobilized the initiative of these enterprises. Their staff and workers will do their utmost to tap the potential for producing the extra 50,000 dun. Although the Ministry of Coal Industry has to pay 200 yuan more for each dun, the price is still much cheaper than imported steel products.

This contract also shows people that where overall reform of the system has not yet begun, we should begin to make some minor reforms and changes. We should take steps and do what is necessary to enliven economic work.

#### RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON ENCOURAGING COMPETITION

OW060712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 6 (XINHUA)--Competition between socialist enterprises is good and should be encouraged, says today's PEOPLE'S DAILY in its frontpage commentary. Competition will give impetus to economic development on condition that planned economy characteristic of a socialist country is upheld, it says. "Competition forces leaders of an enterprise to strive, for the enterprise to grow, to improve management, raise quality of the products and reduce cost of production."

For many years, the commentator notes, people just "shared food from the same big pot," when competition was made a synonym for capitalism under the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Production was kept going even when a plant was losing money. "Competition is not the basic feature of capitalism," the commentary emphasizes. "The foundation of capitalism is private ownership of the means of production. Competition is capitalist only when the means of production are privately owned. It is socialist, however, if the means of production are owned by the public."

The commentator points out that anarchism and speculation might be part of the accompanying counter-effect when competition is encouraged.

"But we just can't 'stop eating for fear of being choked by the food'," the commentary says. Under socialism, it says, competition is conducted under the guidance of the planned economy and between enterprises owned by the public. When production is becoming inappropriate, it can be brought back to normal through unified, overall economic planning of the government. "As a matter of fact," the commentary stresses, "competition itself is a method to readjust the economic development."

The commentary criticizes authorities of some places who adopt a close-the-door policy to avoid competition with areas which produce better and more inexpensive products. The policy, allegedly for the purpose of protecting local production, amounts to protecting what is backward and rejecting what is advanced.

"The Communist Party's policy is to protect competition," the commentary says. By protecting competition, what is advanced will be encouraged to grow.

#### GONGREN RIBAO ON DEVELOPING WORKERS' CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

HK291035 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Further Develop the Workers' Literary and Art Activities"]

[Text] The staff and workers sparetime folk art festival which the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Ministry of Culture had jointly sponsored has victoriously concluded. During the festival, all representative teams inspected and learned from each other's work and studied and exchanged experiences in carrying out staff and worker sparetime literary and artistic activities. This will surely greatly promote the flourishing and development of staff and worker literary and artistic activities throughout the country.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," our people have left the 10-year catastrophe behind and taken the broad road imbued with life and hope. In the wake of the development, of industrial modernization and the flourishing of the entire literary and art cause, staff and worker sparetime literary and artistic activities will be quickly enlivened. Worker cultural palaces and clubs in all places have been restored one after another and are conducting activities. On the basis of the literary and art activities extensively carried out by the masses of staff and workers, a large number of literary and artistic activists have emerged who have achieved good results and outstanding literary and artistic works. This is very gratifying. However, due to the long-term disruption of staff and worker sparetime literary and artistic ranks by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the literary and artistic activities of the staff and workers have not been carried out evenly everywhere. The sparetime cultural life in some medium and small cities and townships, mountain areas, forest zones, factories, mines and other enterprises is still very poor. Some unhealthy phenomena have appeared in sparetime literary and artistic life in some places. Even in places and units where cultural activities have been carried out comparatively well, many of the increasing needs of the staff and workers' cultural life cannot be satisfied. To change this situation, we must rely on the efforts of professional literary and art organizations and on trade union organizations at all levels to actively promote and carry out staff and worker sparetime literary and artistic activities. Only by making a big stride with "two legs" can we make the cultural life of the staff and workers rich and colorful.

To further carry out literary and artistic activities of staff and workers, we must first understand the important significance of this work for "promoting proletarian ideology and eliminating bourgeois ideology," cultivating new socialist people and promoting the four modernizations. [paragraph continues]



Some of our comrades, particularly leading cadres, have so far not changed their idea of disregarding the literary and art activities of the staff and workers. They always maintain that it is of no importance whether literary and artistic activities are carried out. They even set literary and artistic activities against production. Practical experience has proven that actively carrying out healthy revolutionary literary and artistic activities has played a part which cannot be underestimated in enhancing the socialist awareness of the staff and workers, creating a high spiritual civilization and promoting the development of production. We want to consolidate and expand the position of proletarian ideology and resist and criticize bourgeois ideology and the influence of feudal ideology. If the sparetime cultural life of the staff and workers is not enriched with progressive and fine things, backward and decadent things will take the opportunity to sneak in to poison the souls of staff and workers, particularly young workers, and do harm to the socialist cause. This can never be forgotten.

To do a good job in spare-time literary and artistic activities for the staff and workers, the comrades in charge of this work, including propaganda cadres of trade unions at all levels, are required to seriously study and grasp the principles and policies of the party on literature and art and understand the law of literature and art and the characteristics of the spare-time literary and artistic activities of the staff and workers. Leadership should be strengthened and improved. We must persist in the orientation of making literature and art serve the masses, serving the workers, peasants, soldiers and socialism first. We must adhere to the principles of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China and weeding through the old to bring forth the new. Publicizing the party's principles and policies in appropriate literary and artistic forms is an important task of the spare-time literary and artistic activities of the staff and workers and also a glorious tradition in the literary and artistic activities of the staff and workers of our country. In the future, we must continue to do it well. Spare-time literary and artistic activities of staff and workers can entertain and educate the masses and cultivate people of ability and provide works to make our motherland's literary and artistic cause thrive. Therefore, the comrades in charge of this work must broaden their field of vision, be farsighted and not forcibly coordinate these activities with temporary, specific and direct political and production tasks. We must advocate diversification of themes and types of literature and encourage new trails to be blazed so that the literary and artistic flowers of the staff and workers can blossom beautifully and contend with one another. The interests of the staff and workers in many aspects can be satisfied and colors and luster will be added to the whole literary and art garden. In carrying out sparetime literary and artistic activities for staff and workers, we must continue to implement the principle of spare time, voluntarism, small scale, variety, diligence, economy and stress on effect. In accordance with the characteristics for the new period, we must now seriously look into the new problems of the spare-time literary and artistic activities of the staff and workers to develop this work to a new level.

To carry out spare-time literary and artistic activities for the staff and workers as we carry out other work, we must adhere to the four basic principles, get rid of the various forms of interference and influence from the "left" and right and maintain a healthy orientation of development. We must vigorously advocate and encourage creations to inspire the conviction and energy of the staff and workers and embark on the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. The creations should include works which expose unhealthy tendencies and eliminate obstacles to the four modernizations. We must also allow the existence of harmless works whose educational significance is not great. We must strengthen criticism on and guidance for works whose social effects are not good enough. We must dissuade and prohibit people from writing harmful and incorrect things which corrupt the ideology of the staff and workers. We must use the method of correctly handling the contradictions among the people to properly tackle the problem of the ideological sphere.

To do well in carrying out sparetime literary and artistic activities for staff and workers, trade unions at all levels must firmly grasp the organization and cultivation of the force of literary and artistic activists among staff and workers. On the one hand, we must teach them not to be divorced from production and the masses and to make strict demands on themselves in light of the criterion for new socialist men; on the other, we must create conditions for them to constantly raise their artistic level. Embarking on sparetime literary and artistic creation and performance is a spiritual labor. We must commend and give suitable material reward to the literary and artistic activists who have made comparatively great contributions. In view of the special requirements of creation and performance, with the approval of administrative leadership, we can assign a small amount of time for production and work, during which period their remuneration for living expenses and rewards after appraisals and comparisons should not be affected.

In a word, as long as leadership attaches importance to this work, takes vigorous measures and applies proper methods, a great literary and art force of staff and workers will surely be built and the cultural life of the staff and workers will certainly be enriched so that the staff and workers will have high morale and cheerfully contribute to the achievement of the four modernizations.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON EMANCIPATION OF THE MIND

HK240832 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 80 p 4

[Article by Li Honglin: "Firmly and Unswervingly Carry Out the Guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee"]

[Text] I recently heard this saying: "Emancipating the mind too much causes ideological confusion." Let me talk about this question here.

"Emancipating the mind, starting the machine, seeking truth from facts and being united to look ahead" is the principle of the third plenary session. If we say that we have been emancipating the mind too much, it would mean that we have not only thoroughly implemented the principles formulated at the third plenary session, but have gone too far as well, and now it is time to turn round.

This an overall criticism which is not supposed to be aimed at any individual front. However, the ideological front bears the brunt. Therefore, I am making my point of view clear on the ideological front.

Is there any confusion existing in the ideological spheres at present? The answer is positive. However, the situation has greatly improved. The 10-year tyranny of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was the period during which ideological confusion was the most prominent since the founding of the state. The majority of significant concepts of right and wrong were turned upside down. True Marxism was termed as "revisionism," while the ultraleftist trend of thought became "Marxism,." Was this not the most prominent ideological confusion? However, no one was allowed to comment on such a reversal of things. Whoever did so was considered counterrevolutionary. That is why the situation of ideological confusion in that period was also manifested as a reign of silence.

After smashing the "gang of four," we used Marxism as the weapon to break the spiritual shackles of the ultraleftist trend of thought. This enabled all of us to emancipate our minds from the trammels of false Marxism and to clarify the reversals of right and wrong. Thus, we have basically turned the tide of that serious ideological confusion. The discussion on the criterion of truth has played a very important role in this battle of emancipating the mind. We have eradicated modern superstition by the test of the criterion of practice. The third plenary session highly evaluated this discussion and made clear the party's ideological line. This has been a thorough reform and the most fundamental way of turning chaos into order on the ideological front. [paragraph continues]

In other words, emancipating the mind is just the right approach for overcoming the ideological confusion caused by the "gang of four" and a device to unify all our minds on a scientific basis. Thus, how can it cause ideological confusion?

We are bold to give voice to our innermost thoughts and feelings since we have emancipated our minds, since the party Central Committee has resolutely implemented the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," and since the masses have trusted the party. Being concerned for the socialist cause, we are also bold to launch free and practical discussions on certain questions and within certain limits or to actively put forward various ideas and suggestions to the leaders. Therefore, an unprecedented vivid and vigorous situation has actually appeared in the ideological sphere of our country. The main trend of such a situation should be an excellent one, absolutely not a confusing one.

Of course, there are always some secondary trends. We should not make a big fuss when we hear people say wrong things. It will be alright so long as they admit their fault. Cannot ordinary comrades be excused wrong words when the great Marxists are not free from mistakes themselves?

Ideas of the exploiting class still exist now and will certainly corrupt our body. We must not slacken our vigilance against ideas of small producers that also blind the people's vision. What we call emancipating the mind means to win victory over all these nonproletarian ideas by means of Marxism. However, we must bear in mind that we need a proper estimate of the situation and appropriate methods. We must not become panic-stricken or oversimplified and crude. We must bear historical lessons in mind. In the past, struggles were inflated starting with the ideological front, and as a result the situation became more chaotic. Currently, ideological confusion at a certain level is the consequence of the replacement of the old by the new plus that fact that old ideas have not been completely overcome. In the light of these aspects, we have not been thorough in emancipating the mind and there is basically no question of "emancipating too much." There are some people who are fond of imagining things and think that they have already "emancipated their minds." But as a matter of fact, they just do not understand the meaning of emancipating the mind or else they just want to do some other private things under the banner of emancipating the mind. The principles of the third plenary session cannot be responsible for these imaginings, because it is possible for people to make use of all kinds of banners, like fake products making use of the brand names of famous products. The banners that are made use of cannot be responsible for such situations. The banner of Marxism has ceaselessly been made use of; does this really mean that Marxism has been propagated to excess?

New problems which we must understand and solve are emerging one after another in the economic, political and ideological spheres on the path of the four modernizations. How are we to handle these problems? There is only one proper guideline, which is to "emancipate the mind, start the machine, seek truth from facts and unite to look ahead." Interference from the "left" and the right always exists. We must get rid of all sorts of interference without hesitation. However, we cannot let all these things affect our ultimate target of achieving the four modernizations and must absolutely not waver in our determination in implementing the principles of the third plenary session.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON CORRECTLY HANDLING PEOPLE'S CONTRADICTIONS

HK291059 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 80 p 5

[Article by Yang Chungui: "Contradictions Among the People Must Be Subject to a Concrete Analysis"]

[Text] How should contradictions among the people be correctly handled? Theoretically speaking, this issue seemed to have been completely solved. [paragraph continues]



Many philosophical books and articles have explicitly replied: "Unity-Criticism-Unity." This is the only correct formula for solving contradictions among the people.

Is the problem so simple? Does this formula "Unity-Criticism-Unity" have a definite limit which is suitable for handling contradictions among the people? Is it necessary to have other ways to solve contradictions among the people? This article intends to discuss some not so mature opinions on this issue.

What is included in contradictions among the people is very extensive. It not only includes contradictions of right and wrong in politics and ideology, but also contradictions in gain and loss in material interests and of different factions and styles in science and the arts and so forth. Therefore, solving contradictions among the people is similar to solving any other contradictions. It is also necessary to persist in the principle of concrete issues and concrete analysis. The method of "Unity-Criticism-Unity" is an important method for solving contradictions among the people, but it is not the only method. Like any other scientific formulas, it also has its own definite suitable scope.

Everyone knows that this formula "Unity-Criticism-Unity" was formed and developed amid opposition to the wrong principle of "ruthless struggle, merciless blows" adopted by the "leftist" dogmatists in the past in the party and is a scientific summation of the experiences of Comrade Mao Zedong in conducting ideological struggle among the party and people. In officially putting forward this formula during the movement to rectify the style of work in Yanan in 1942, it was put forward on the principle of correctly launching ideological struggle in the party. After basically fulfilling the transformation of socialism of the ownership of the means of production in 1956, in view of the basic conclusion of the large scale and stormy mass class struggle and in light of the fact that contradictions among the people were prominent, Mao Zedong published "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," which proposed: "The only way to settle ideological questions or controversial issues among the people is through the democratic methods of discussion, criticism, persuasion and education rather than through coercion or repression." The democratic methods and persuasion and education we talk about here, that is, the method of "Unity-Criticism-Unity," obviously mean the methods for solving ideological problems and contradictions of right and wrong among the people, rather than the only method for solving all contradictions among the people.

In fact, in this article Mao Zedong not only emphatically talked about the method of "Unity-Criticism-Unity", but also about many other methods for solving contradictions among the people. For example, in discussing contradictions between the state and cooperatives, between cooperatives and among the people in cooperatives, he pointed out: "We must frequently pay attention to solving the above contradictions from the aspect of production and distribution issues." Besides pointing out the necessity of conducting education work from the political and ideological aspect in discussing the issues of grain, disasters and famine, employment, education, intellectuals, the united front of all kinds of patriotic forces, minority nationalities and so forth, he also clearly stated: "Our principle is to make overall plans and proper arrangements." In "On the 10 Major Relations," he discussed still more directly many principles on handling contradictions among the people from the aspect of economic relations. Obviously, the methods he discusses in these works on solving contradictions among the people cannot all be simply included or replaced by the method of "Unity-Criticism-Unity."

However, for years, whenever we mentioned contradictions among the people in our theory research and propaganda work, we summed them up as ideological problems. The method for solving contradictions among the people was simplified as "Unity-Criticism-Unity." Related to this, in practical work, we have also caused a kind of simplification: Wherever contradictions among the people occurred, we only knew how to apply the formula of "Unity-Criticism-Unity" to solve them. [paragraph continues]

As a result, we often covered up many objective contradictions among the people which were not ideological problems. When these contradictions accumulated too much, certain contradictions would be sharpened. This kind of lesson is worth summing up.

Generally speaking, contradictions among the people are contradictions on the basis of fundamental unanimity of the people's interests. Saying that the interests are fundamentally unanimous means that there are still factors of nonunanimity in nonfundamental, temporary and partial interests. Contradictions still exist. This is the economic source produced from contradictions among the people. Contradictions on this kind of material interest must be reflected from the people's ideology. Some people can correctly understand and handle them, while some people cannot. As a result, contradictions between what is correct and incorrect and what is right and wrong are produced in ideology. Undoubtedly, this kind of ideological contradiction should be solved through "Unity-Criticism-Unity." However, people's contradictions in material interests, boiled down, still have to be solved through economic methods. Solving the ideological problems can lay the essential prerequisite and foundation for solving problems of material interests, but cannot completely replace the solution of the material interests itself.

We can produce numerous examples in this aspect.

After the victory of the democratic revolution, the contradictions between our country's working class and the national bourgeoisie were contradictions among the people. How did we solve these contradictions? Mao Zedong said: "We can use peaceful methods to solve them." The so-called peaceful method, politically and ideologically speaking, was one of "Unity-Criticism-Unity" and not one of dictatorship. Economically speaking, it meant the peaceful selling of the means of production of the bourgeoisie, and not a method of exploitation. These two aspects are related to one another and neither can be omitted.

Contradictions also exist between the interests of the state, production units and producers. Naturally, these are also contradictions among the people. To correctly solve these contradictions, it is undoubtedly necessary to criticize bureaucratism, excessive decentralization, individualism and other erroneous ideologies. However, it is necessary to correctly handle these contradictions through economic policy. In the new period centered on economic construction, the correct handling of contradictions among the people from economic interests is an important topic facing us, requiring our further study and research.

"Criticism" mentioned in this formula of "Unity-Criticism-Unity" is of extensive significance. It includes not only criticism, self-criticism, persuasion and education in political and ideological work, but also academic criticism and discussion. The principle of "Let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is also the concrete embodiment of this formula. In short, it is necessary to apply a democratic method and not one of dictatorship and administrative orders to solve all kinds of contradictions among the people's ideology, academic studies and arts.

However, it is necessary to point out that even on the issue of the people's ideological understanding, we cannot say this is the only method to solve these contradictions, without any others, since the cause of the emergence of ideological differences and of contradictions between what is correct and incorrect is often more complicated. It not only includes objective causes, but also the subjective ones. It is decided by all kinds of concrete conditions. Therefore, in handling complicated ideological issues, it is still necessary to make concrete analyses. While correctly applying the method of "Unity-Criticism-Unity", it is still often necessary to adopt other methods.

For example, in academic studies, contradictions between right and wrong often exist. Normal academic discussions, academic criticism and arguments between different schools of thought and viewpoints are all helpful to clearly distinguish right from wrong and push forward the development of science. On this issue, adopting simple administrative orders, labeling and punishing others, forcibly pushing through one kind of viewpoint and one school of thought and forbidding other viewpoints and schools of thought are all harmful and wrong. However, we should be able to see that differences in academic studies are often due to arguments on the insufficient supply of material for both sides, with each side finding it difficult to convince the others. Under these circumstances solely relying on argument also cannot completely solve the problems. It requires both sides to separately continue to conduct practice and search for material before they can solve their differences in understanding. Otherwise, arguing verbally and in writing would still be a futile effort. Mao Zedong said: The issue of right and wrong in the arts and science should be solved through liberal discussion by the arts and scientific circles and through the practice of arts and science. These are the two methods of discussion and practice we are discussing here, not just one. These two methods supplement each other and are not irreconcilable.

We can list many examples of this aspect. At the end of the 17th and beginning of the early 18th century, people put forward two kinds of theories on the nature of light. One was Hygen's wave theory. Another was Newton's corpuscular theory. Both were argued very vigorously. However, at that time there was a shortage of precision experimental equipment for determining the correctness of the two theories. It was simply due to Newton's prestige that the corpuscular theory predominated for as long as a century. The contradictions were not solved. Later, scientific experiments discovered some new phenomena, which the corpuscular theory could not explain. It was then that the wave theory took over the leading position. However, later on some experimental facts were again discovered which the wave theory could not explain. By the early 20th century, Einstein and others proceeded from new experimental facts, popularized Planck's quantum theory and established the quantum theory of light which corresponded with both the wave and corpuscular theories. It was only then that this contradiction in people's understanding could be solved. Let us ask: Can contradictions be solved by simply relying on criticism and arguments behind closed doors rather than on repeated scientific experiments? Obviously, this would be impossible. People now have many different views on basic particle physics, astrophysics, life sciences and other scientific fields. Academic discussions and academic criticism can naturally push forward the progress of this research. However, fundamentally speaking, it depends on people reaching deep into reality to solve the differences in understanding among the people. Viewing academic criticism and academic discussions as the only way to solve the contradictions among the people's understanding is not the viewpoint of thorough materialism.

Another example is that bureaucratism and the people's contradictions are also contradictions among the people. For those with a bureaucratic style, the main thing is to conduct criticism and education. However, we should be able to see that the causes of bureaucratism are multifaceted. Besides the influence of the ideology of the exploiting class and the imperfection of certain of our systems, the clumsiness and overstaffing of our organizations and so forth also have a lot to do with it. While conducting ideological education, we must also effectively simplify and improve our administrative organs and conduct an essential transformation in the systems to examine, reward, punish, dismiss and retire our cadres. Economically, we must change the "iron rice bowl" system of no difference whether we work and how much and how well we work. Only by struggling against the bureaucratic style can we truly gain any results.

In short, paying serious attention to the characteristics of contradictions and adopting the attitude of concrete issues and concrete analysis is the fundamental principle that we must observe to solve all contradictions and those among the people. [paragraph continues]



In all issues pertaining to ideology among the people, he should persist in using the method of "Unity-Criticism-Unity" to solve them. In all contradictions belonging to material interests among the people, we should solve them through economic methods. At the same time, we must coordinate this with necessary political and ideological work. Regarding the complicated contradictions among the people including those of ideological understanding, our methods of solving them must be from many aspects since their causes are of many types and styles. On this issue, all simplified methods are wrong.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON DEEPENING DISCUSSION OF TRUTH CRITERION

HK230659 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 80 p 1

[GUANGMING RIBAO report: "Uphold the Materialist Ideological Line and Vigorously Promote the Practice of Carrying Out Investigations and Study--Theoretical Workers in Beijing Attended Discussion Held by GUANGMING RIBAO Editorial Department"]

[Text] A discussion session under the title "Uphold the Materialist Ideological Line, Vigorously Promote the Practice of Carrying Out Investigations and Study, and Combat All Brands of Idealism" was held on the afternoon of 5 May. It was hosted by the editorial department of GUANGMING RIBAO. Some comrades in theoretical circles in the capital participated in the meeting. They included 21 theoretical workers from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the CCPCC Party School, RENMIN RIBAO, HONGQI, JIEFANGJUN BAO, the People's Publishing House, the Chinese People's Publishing House, the Chinese People's University and Beijing University.

There was a heated discussion at the meeting. The speakers fully affirmed the decisive victory won on the ideological front during the past 2 years since the discussion on the criterion of truth began. They praised the decision to incorporate the importance of upholding the dialectical materialist ideological line in the "Guiding principles on inner-Party Political Life" to make it part of the regulations and laws of our party which the entire party must observe.

The comrades who spoke during the discussion emphatically pointed out that voices objecting to treating practice as the sole criterion for testing truth are currently seldom heard as compared with 2 years ago. However, we must not think that among our cadres, including leading cadres, problems concerning the ideological line have been completely solved. In fact, we are meeting with ideological obstacles and contradictions and must wage struggles between the dialectical materialist ideological line and the metaphysical idealist ideological line in every step forward and in every earnest reform we carry out on the economic, political, ideological, cultural, education, scientific and diplomatic fronts. Therefore, the comrades who spoke at the discussion maintained that now and in the future we must continue to deepen the discussion on the question of the criterion of truth in all fields, continue to help people emancipate their minds, do an even better job of upholding the dialectical materialist line and combating all brands of idealism and smooth out new problems we encounter in the course of the four modernizations.

The speakers raised many questions which we face on the ideological theoretical front or in practical work and which must be probed and solved. For example, to carry through the discussion on the criterion of truth, we must: Find out ways to deepen the discussion on the criterion of truth in theory, practical work and particularly in the economic field. We must proceed from reality and do away with the set pattern of proceeding from principles. We must solve the question of the criterion for judging the results, successful or otherwise, of our practice. We must pay attention simultaneously to the question of combating bourgeois ideas in a correct way and the question of eradicating the vestiges of feudalism. We must reassess the situation in China and renew our understanding of the world through earnest investigations and study.  
[paragraph continues]

We must socialize investigations and study by dropping the handicraft method. We must overcome the tendency of trying to establish self-contained systems at all costs without looking at practical conditions, in order to give scope to the economic superiority of the various localities.

The following comrades spoke at the discussion: Liao Gailong, Yao Yuanfang, Sun Changjiang, Guo Luoji, Xing Benshi, Yu Guangyuan, Ruan Ming, Zeng Yanxiu, Zhang Texgxiao, Han Shuying, Wang Ruoshui, Zhang Xianyang, Tong Dalin, He Kuang, Wu Jiang and Xiong Fu. Other participants in the discussion did not have time to speak but they later handed in written speeches. They were: Li Honglin, Lin Zili, Feng Lanrui, Zhang Zhuoyuan and Yan Jiaqi. Excerpts of the speeches made by the great majority of these comrades are to be published in this paper in succession starting today.

#### STUDYING NEW CONDITIONS, SOLVING NEW PROBLEMS STRESSED

HK220825 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 80 p 3

[Article by Yao Yuanfang: "Lay Stress on Studying New Conditions and Solving New Problems"]

[Text] Since the publication of the guest commentator's article in GUANGMING RIBAO on 11 May 1978, the discussion on the criterion of truth has been carried out for 2 full years. After open polemics between the upholders of the theory of the criterion of truth, book worshippers and the advocates of the theory of the "two whatevers," the ideological line of dialectical materialism has achieved a decisive victory. Like a golden key in a fairy tale, the discussion on the criterion of truth has greatly illuminated people's ideas and played an inestimable role in abolishing modern superstitions, emancipating minds, bringing order out of chaos and merging the ideology and understanding of the cadres and masses under the line, principles and policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. It is absolutely right for the party Central Committee to set a high value on the discussion of the criterion of truth.

The fact that the discussion on the criterion of truth has played an enormous role in the ideological construction and the four modernizations should be attributed to the leadership and support of the party Central Committee. This is also the result of the mutual support and concerted efforts of the press and theoretical circles. After GUANGMING RIBAO published the guest commentator's article, RENMIN RIBAO and other newspapers and magazines including JIEFANGJUN BAO immediately reprinted it and published a number of other articles to support it. Many comrades in theoretical circles wrote articles from various aspects to deepen the discussion. Looking back on the past, we profoundly feel that unity is strength. The unity of the press and theoretical circles has once again manifested their tremendous power in our country's political and ideological fields.

I learned about the discussion on the criterion of truth from Comrade Luo Ruiqing. One day in May 1978, Comrade Hua Nan and I went to Comrade Luo Ruiqing's apartment to report to him on the propaganda activities of the army's political work. Coming out of his bedroom in a wheelchair, Comrade Luo Ruiqing said: "Have you read the article on the criterion of truth? This is a good article embodying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It has raised a problem that will affect the whole situation. I heard that some scholars do not quite agree with it. I will try to persuade them." A few days later, in his report delivered at the political work meeting of the whole army, Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping explicitly dwelt on the ideological line of adhering to the work style of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from actual conditions and combining theory with practice. His report strongly supported the view of taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. After the political work meeting, we intended to publish an article entitled "A Most Fundamental Principle of Marxism" in the army daily as a guest commentator's article. The article was originally drafted by the party school of the CCP Central Committee. It was warmly praised by Comrades Wei Guoqing and Luo Ruiqing. [paragraph continues]

Comrade Luo Ruiqing personally polished the article and called us on not less than five occasions, asking that we discuss it with comrades from the party school of the CCP Central Committee in order to make its arguments unassailable. At that time, although Comrade Luo Ruiqing was seriously ill, the cause and ideological line of the party were uppermost in his mind. Recalling this matter today, we cannot help cherishing the memory of Comrade Luo Ruiqing and extending our profound respects for him.

The discussion on the criterion of truth is a matter of lasting significance. I think that we should still continue now and in the future to deepen the discussion in various fields to help people adhere to the line of dialectical materialism in the four modernizations drive, to further emancipate their minds, to encourage the practice of conducting investigations and studies and to solve new problems in practical life.

The PLA is facing new conditions and a new situation unprecedented in history. We are prepared to counter invaders armed to the teeth with a modern people's war. Therefore, we should also use this ideological weapon of taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth to investigate and study the new conditions thoroughly and solve new problems in army building and war. We should use this weapon to reform military training, develop military science, explore various problems in modern war and promote the construction of a modern revolutionary army.

We are also encountering a number of new conditions and new problems in our political work. Political work is always the source of the combative power and lifeblood of our army. Lin Biao advocated the "omnipotency of the spirit," preached the "theory of voluntarism" and undermined our political work from the ultraleft. His pernicious influence was widely spread. We should continue to eliminate it. However, we should avoid swinging between extremes. In other words, we should neither neglect nor negate the importance and role of political work. We should not wrongly think that since we are shifting our work focus and acting in accordance with economic laws, ideological and political work is no longer essential. We should not think that the principle of taking class struggle as the key is wrong and that the practice of "promoting what is proletarian and liquidating what is bourgeois" in the ideological field and the struggle against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas are no longer necessary. If we fail to do so, the consequences will be serious. Dialectical materialism has told us: Matter gives rise to consciousness. However, the reaction of consciousness on matter is strong and sometimes decisive. If we negate the reaction of consciousness on matter, we will degenerate into metaphysics. It is necessary to offer material rewards. However, they should be combined with spiritual encouragement. In other words, we should do political and ideological work well. Our soldiers' brave action of charging under heavy fire is motivated by their patriotism and revolutionary heroism rather than by bonuses. In his "Ludwig Feuerbach and the end of classical German philosophy," Engels criticized Starcke's theory of regarding gluttony, cupidity, profit-hunting and so forth as materialism. In our socialist country, are we not Starcke-type mediocre persons of modern times if we only pay attention to material benefits and money and entirely neglect revolutionary ideals?

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON THE IMPORTANCE OF READJUSTMENT

HK050830 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 80 p 7

[Article by Chen Feizhang and Jiang Zhenyun: "Firmly Grasp Readjustment as a Crucial Factor"]

[Text] Recently, the State Statistics Bureau issued a communique on the implementation of the national economic plan for 1979. The figures included in it show that after the remarkable growth in the previous year, our agricultural production last year continued to make progress and showed a further increase of 8.6 percent, reaching a level rarely seen since the First 5-Year Plan. [paragraph continues]



Our light industry underwent rather rapid development. This brought changes to the kind of situation that has lasted for many years in which the growth rate of light industry remained lower than that of our heavy industry. Such an achievement was also rarely seen during the past 30 years since the founding of the PRC. Along with the development of production, the hope to improve their livelihood long cherished by the masses is now being gradually fulfilled. The state has raised the procurement prices of some agricultural and sideline products and increased the wages and salaries of some members of the staff and workers; urban housing projects with a total floor space of more than 60 million square meters have been newly completed; and both the urban and rural economy has been further enlivened. In most of our cities, pork can now be easily bought without coupons. The economy has been given new life and is very brisk now. All this points to the fact that initial achievements have been made by us in our efforts to correct the serious imbalances in our national economy, the entire economy is steadily moving forward and the eight-character principle put forward by the party Central Committee of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy conforms to the requirements of the current economic development in China and is completely correct.

Our practice over the past year tells us that to do an even better job of implementing the eight-character principle, it is necessary to make further efforts to clarify the root cause of the imbalances between the various sectors of the national economy and to find out what in the eight-character principle plays the pivotal role and what should be done first in our work to readjust the national economy.

There is currently the view that the root cause of the imbalances in our economy has been the present system of economic management, and we will not be able to smoothly carry out the readjustment unless the system is subjected to thorough reforms. In our opinion, such a view is incomplete. It is true that one of the major factors that has led to a localized disproportionate development is the many defects in the present system of economic management which hamper our efforts to satisfy the requirements of our economic development. Nonetheless, fundamentally, any major and overall imbalance--for example, the imbalance between agriculture and industry, between light industry and heavy industry, or between accumulation and consumption--has not been caused by the present system of economic management. If we do not approach the problem in this way, we cannot explain why during the first 5-year plan and the 3 years of economic readjustment, the major sectors in our national economy could enjoy rather harmonious relations under the same system of economic management as the present one, nor can we explain why we often find it necessary to coordinate the relations between various sectors of the national economy even when the system of economic management is in tune with the development of the productive forces.

Then what is the root cause for the imbalances in the national economy? In our opinion, the imbalances in our economic development have been the result of "leftist" thinking. For a long time in the economic field, some people have been in the habit of issuing arbitrary and impractical directions and setting high targets that go beyond the limits allowed by objective laws. In agriculture, we have limited out thinking to too narrow a range of subjects and put production in a straitjacket; in industry, we often emphasized one thing at the expense of others and were not flexible at all. At the mention of agriculture, we used to think only of grains; at the mention of industry, we used to think only of iron and steel. Furthermore, we always set excessively high quotas for the production of grains and iron and steel, thus disrupting the comprehensive balance in the development of the various sectors of the national economy. As time wore on, people gradually got used to the unwritten regulation that "high targets mean Marxism-Leninism while low ones mean opportunism." Under its influence, people vied to become "promoters of progress," which means trying to do what is impossible and running counter to the objective laws. Under such circumstances, what could prevent the imbalances in our national economy from occurring? It is now very clear that excessively high targets and the reactice of emphasizing one thing at the expense of others have been the root cause of such imbalances in our economy and the setbacks we have suffered. We suffered one setback after another and each was greater than its predecessor.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," we still failed to realize the seriousness of this problem and continued to put forward impractical plans with regard to the development of the national economy. Such plans did not remedy the situation of imbalance but gave rise to new problems. After the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, we began the readjustment of the national economy by first solving these three questions--high production targets, the overextension of the capital construction front and the practice of emphasizing one thing at the expense of others in certain industries. This was timely and to the point. As facts have proved, the overall imbalances in our economy cannot be redressed if we do not start by adopting the above measures but only rely on the reforms in the system of economic management.

If we follow the logic of the people who hold that the root cause for the imbalances in the national economy is the system of economic management, we will inevitably arrive at the conclusion that the most urgent task is to effect the reforms and not to carry out readjustment, and that the task of readjusting the national economy cannot be completed until comprehensive reforms are realized in the entire system of economic management. In our view, these people have reversed the order of importance. When drastic changes have not been brought to the system, we are still able to readjust the relations between the various sectors of the national economy by means of state plans, necessary administrative measures and economic means. There have been relevant and positive experiences in the history of our country. On the other hand, if serious imbalances exist in the various sectors of the economy, it is impossible to bring about comprehensive reforms in our economic management system. Experiences of certain foreign countries show that to reform the system of economic management, these countries spent a long period--sometimes 7 or 8 years--in making elaborate preparations. To enable the various sectors of the national economy to develop in a generally proportionate way has been a major item for preparation. During such reforms, they carried out thorough investigations, unfolded extensive discussions, worked out practical reform plans and enacted the necessary legislation. If drastic reforms are introduced at a time when there are serious imbalances in the economy, chaos will ensue in our economic activities.

The correct handling of the relationship between readjustment and reforms is of extreme importance for the successful fulfillment of the task of readjusting the national economy. On the one hand, there is identity between the readjustment and the reforms. Certain reforms are necessary if the readjustment is to be smoothly realized; if we can do a good job in bring about these reforms, they will in turn promote the readjustment. The job of readjusting the national economy involves the readjustment of our economic policies, and that involves reforming the management system. However, we must also understand that the readjustment and the reforms are also in contradiction. Judging from the historical experiences gained in our country, to make the readjustment work within a short period, it is necessary to stress centralization in an appropriate way and to carry out reforms in the system of management. However, we also have to do away with the practice of imposing excessive restrictions and allow decentralization to an appropriate extent. This is a big contradiction--on the one hand there is a need for centralization, and on the other there is a need for decentralization. In the current situation, we need centralization in an appropriate way to insure the fulfillment of the task of readjustment. Only when the imbalances in the national economy are redressed can we create the necessary conditions for the comprehensive reforms in the system of economic management. The method of linking bonuses with profits, which is used in experimental units where more decision-making power is conferred, has played an obvious and positive role in improving enterprise management, promoting production and achieving better economic results. However, such methods merely amount to small-scale reforms and can only be introduced in a portion of our enterprises and not in all of them under the current situation. This is because: 1) the necessary external conditions are not yet ripe for such introduction or for all the enterprises to expand their production at the present moment due to a shortage of fuels, power and raw materials; 2) there are irrational factors in the present pricing system, with the prices of some products greatly exceeding their value and some other products being sold at prices far below their actual value. [paragraph continues]



To solve these two problems, the only way out is to effect readjustments. However, readjustments, especially price readjustments, must be brought about step by step and through careful overall planning, because any such readjustment is likely to affect the situation as a whole. Therefore, in handling the relations between the readjustments and the reforms, we must focus our efforts on the former, subordinate the latter to it and carry out reforms with an aim of promoting the work of readjustment. Under the current situation, we can only bring about minor reforms and must not attempt drastic reforms. We must take our long-term interest into account and refrain from any reform that is detrimental to the current readjustments even though such reforms may seem to be rational when judged from a long term point of view. We must take active steps to realize some reforms that are conducive to the readjustments and are possible under current conditions; we must continually sum up our experiences and blaze a new trail; we must avoid rashness and make no attempt at reforms that deviate from the requirements of the readjustments.

Readjusting the relations between the various sectors of the national economy is a very complex task that demands meticulous attention. The adjustment of any one aspect of such relations or of any major production target can spark off a chain reaction in the entire economy. We must help people acquire a correct understanding about the readjustment and do a great deal of organizational work. It takes time for people to smooth out their ideological problems, and after such problems are tackled, more time is again needed before ideas can be translated into concrete actions. Therefore, the work to implement the readjustments of the national economy cannot be completed in several months or a year. The task needs several years to accomplish. Take the accumulation rate for example. People have gradually become aware of the damages brought by the high accumulation rate over a long period of time. However, it takes some earnest study to ascertain what is the appropriate level of accumulation. In the light of historical experiences, it was recently suggested that the accumulation rate remain at the 25 percent level under the current situation. This is completely correct. However, as the accumulation rate has remained above the 30 percent level for a long time, we must not take drastic actions now to achieve a steep decline to 25 percent. The reason is that an abrupt change will result in many new problems and that any mishandling can bring extensive economic losses. Therefore, we should gradually carry out the readjustments; it definitely requires a relatively longer time to do. The same is true when it comes to readjusting any other major relationship. We must make a full appraisal of the arduous nature of the readjustment task. We cannot claim that the task is basically finished until the accumulation rate drops to 25 percent, a balance is achieved in finance, credit and materials, and the imbalance between the basic industries--energy and transportation--and other industries has been corrected to a certain extent.

In view of the current economic reality in China, our attention should be primarily devoted to the following two aspects in our work as far as the readjustments are concerned:

First, we must further curtail capital construction and tailor its scale to suit our financial and manpower capacities. Currently, the central authorities are keeping less investments under their control than before and the various departments, localities and enterprises have been given more funds at their disposal. There has also been an increase in funds raised by the departments, localities and enterprises for capital construction. As a result, capital construction on the whole has been extended instead of curtailed. This deserves our serious attention. To effectively curtail capital construction, both the central departments and the local authorities must make a resolve and studies must be carried out on each of the capital construction items that are being built, including the import ones. To achieve new progress, we must give up some of the items. We must resolutely drop any item for which the necessary conditions are not yet ripe or which can adversely affect the overall balance in the national economy. We must do a good job of handling the relations between the parts and the whole. Some items of capital construction may seem to be badly needed if judged from the viewpoint of a locality, but if we consider the overall situation, these items either are impossible to complete at this time or would inevitably have adverse effects on our work in other fields. Therefore, such items must be resolutely dropped.



Second we must make further readjustments in our industrial production to make the scale of our industries compatible with our capabilities in supplying fuels, power and raw materials and further rationalize the structure of our industries. On the whole, the scale of our industrial production at the moment has greatly exceeded our capabilities to supply fuels, power and raw materials. Our industrial sectors are not developing in a proportionate way. Some of our products are in full or excess supply while others are in short supply. Still, products that are already in excess supply are being turned out as usual while the production of products in short supply is not being developed due to the limitation of current conditions. In defining what products are in full or excess supply and what products are in short supply, we must not talk in abstract terms nor deviate from the practical economic situation. If we should divorce ourselves from reality and consider only our needs, there would be no priority, for in fact every aspect of our industry needs development. However, if we look at such things in the light of the proportional relations between different sectors of the national economy and from the point of view of overall balancing, we will have no difficulty in determining which products are in excess supply and which are in short supply. Furthermore, in some industries whose products are generally in full or excess supply, there may also be some specific products that are in short supply. In some other industries whose products are generally considered to be in short supply, some items may actually be in full or excess supply. For example, the products from our heavy industry are generally in full or excess supply while light industrial products are generally in short supply. However, within heavy industry, fuels and power are actually in short supply and these are two weak links in heavy industry. Therefore, we must adopt an overall point of view and never forget overall balancing. To do otherwise, we will not be able to reduce the output of products already in full or excess supply nor increase the production of those in short supply. That is, we will not be able to do a good job of readjusting the economy. In readjusting our industrial production, we must try in every possible way to create conditions for increasing the output of products now in short supply, which is also the focal point of our work for tapping potentials and bringing about innovations and reforms. To solve problems caused by the shortage of energy supplies, it is imperative to first of all adopt practical measures, conscientiously practice economy and reduce consumption. It is especially important to tackle the "coal guzzlers," "electricity guzzlers" and "oil guzzlers." Second, it is imperative to supply energy on a selective basis. We must insure that the energy needs of units manufacturing products already in short supply and those producing excellent economic results are satisfied. Third, we must truly consider the energy industry to be a "pre-requisite" for other industries. Enterprises whose products are currently in full or excess supply should not continue to expand. Instead, they should set their minds on consolidation and improvement, strive to reduce all sorts of consumption, improve the quality of products and increase product variety. Some such enterprises should cease production, merge with other enterprises or change their lines of production.

The work to readjust the proportional relations between different sectors of the national economy has had a good beginning. We must firmly grasp the crucial factor of readjustment and carry out economic work in a more meticulous and down-to-earth fashion.

#### RENMIN RIBAO DENOUNCES ARBITRARY 'SUPERVISOR'S WILL'

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 80 p 5

[Ideological commentary by Li Honglin: "The People Need Public Servants, not Supervisors"]

[Text] It is said that there are two kinds of supervisors. The first kind are good ones who have will and the second are bad ones who have no will.

When people were previously criticizing the "supervisor's will, some comrades said: When you criticize the "supervisor's will" do you mean you want supervisors who have no will?

In fact, the people want public servants, not supervisors. Of course, they neither want supervisors who eat three square meals a day and do no work, nor those who have will. In a sense, supervisors who have will are worse than those who do not. The latter get their salaries and do nothing because of their limited ability. However, the former may misuse their will and cause the people grave losses.

I once saw a good plot in a country divided in a disorderly manner by both new and old ditches. Before the old ditches had been completely dug, they were filled up again and new ditches were dug near them. Why? The new secretary of the county party committee said that the old ditches dug under the leadership of the previous secretary were poorly laid out. He then used a ruler to draw equal squares on a map of the county until it looked like a chessboard. A new great battle of irrigation was then begun. They called this "learning from Dazhai." Unfortunately, under the blind command of the "supervisor's will," a great deal of labor was wasted; if the futile efforts in previous years had been used productively, we can imagine how the face of China would have changed! The masses said bitterly: "Secretary Wang fills up what Secretary Zhang has dug; then when Secretary Li comes along, he returns to the first plan." (Note: these surnames are only codenames.)

"Will" by itself is neither good nor bad. We must judge it by whether it tallies with objective law. The will which does not tally with objective law is wrong. It will be rebuffed in reality. Furthermore, it plays a negative role, accomplishing nothing but spoiling everything. If ordinary people have wrong wills, they will spoil unimportant things. However, if those in power have wrong wills, they will spoil important things. The more power they have, the more important things they will spoil. Moreover, the stronger their will is, the worse things will be. For instance, the above-mentioned secretary of the county party committee could use his power to turn a county upside down. If his power had been greater, he would have used a ruler to draw lines and squares on a map of a province. Would the results not have been worse?

Although the so-called "supervisor's will" has no legal implications, it is usually referred to as leading cadres' subjectivism. Only those cadres who are divorced from the masses and reality, and who consider themselves superior and act like high and mighty officials, are regarded as "supervisors" by the people. The will of these "supervisors" is usually very subjective. Therefore, it is very natural that people do not like to hear the term "supervisor's will."

Is there any good and correct supervisor's will? Comrades who do not agree with the criticism of the "supervisor's will" must have thought of this.

There were honest and upright officials who made great achievements in feudal society. We cannot say that such supervisors and their will were bad. Bao Zheng and Hai Rui were this type of supervisor, and were admired by the people. However, such supervisors were admired only in feudal society. At that time, aside from revolution, people could only look for good emperors and honest and upright officials. We are now in a new epoch and the PRC has been founded. According to the constitution, the people are the masters of the state and there is no place for supervisors. All our comrades, whatever their ranks, are public servants. Their duty is to wholeheartedly serve the people and they do not have the right to regard themselves as the people's supervisors. If they only think about wholeheartedly serving the people, they will not have any supervisor's will. Of course, they should have will, but their will should represent that of the broad masses of people. Such will is very good and no one will call it "supervisor's will." Such cadres are very good ones and no one will regard them as supervisors.

China has deep-rooted feudal traditions which have become heavy burdens in our new march. In carrying out the four modernizations, we must urgently and rapidly rid ourselves of these burdens.

It is an expression of feudal traditions for the people to regard cadres as their supervisors and for cadres to regard themselves as the people's supervisors. We should not be surprised by this phenomenon. However, it is a matter of principle which concerns our state system and the ideology and work style of communists. There should be no confusion in the matter of principle. The main difficulty with regard to the "supervisor's will" does not lie in whether the will is correct. The problem is whether cadres are supervisors or public servants in countries under proletarian dictatorship. We must hold discussions to clarify this problem. Some comrades have written articles in defense of "supervisor's will," saying that if the "supervisor's will" is criticized in all cases, cadres will be "at a loss." This is unheard of in a socialist society. Although such articles seem to be defending the leaders' prestige, in fact they are actually doing the opposite. If we genuinely care for our cadres and leaders, we should criticize "supervisor's will," no matter whose will it is. We should advocate the ideology of serving the people and praise public servants rather than finding something good in "supervisor's will" and finding a theoretical basis for it. This theory actually encourages the cadres to become supervisors and objectively pushes them to make mistakes. We have suffered enough from "supervisor's will" in the past. How much effort, wealth and time have we wasted and how many wounds have been inflicted on us in the course of economic construction and political movements! It has not been easy for us to emerge from this confusion and get on the track of achieving the four modernizations according to the people's will and objective law. Should we not shout loudly that "the people need public servants, not supervisors?"

#### GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES INVESTIGATION, STUDIES

HK291137 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 80 p 3

[Article by Sun Changjian: "Seriously Conduct Investigation and Studies and Solve Practical Problems"]

[Text] The discussion on the criterion of truth has been carried out for 2 years. The situation is changing rapidly and we are happy because we have made a big stride forward on the road toward the emancipation of minds.

In the modern history of our country, there was also a campaign to emancipate minds before the revolution of 1911. At that time, people's minds changed greatly. Liang Qichao gave a well-known description of the campaign, saying: "Twenty years ago, people who turned pale at the mention of Western learning could be found everywhere. Later, when the subject of political reform was brought up, people no longer feared Western learning, but went pale at the mention of political reform. Ten years ago, people who were mortally afraid of political reform could be found everywhere. However, when the subject of civil rights was brought up, people feared it rather than political reform. One or 2 years ago, many people were frightened by the subject of civil rights. Later, when the subject of revolution was raised, people feared revolution rather than civil rights." (Liang Qichao: "A Message to my Fellow Workers") Reviewing the process in the emancipation of minds campaign which we have carried out over the past 2 years, have we not discovered that the present situation is somewhat similar to that of the past? Two years ago, people in our theoretical field also "turned pale" at the mention of "taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth," although they were not in the "great majority." Nevertheless, at that time, it was an illegal act to talk about "taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth." Anyone who dared do so ran the risk of being accused of "chopping off the banner." Today, the principle of taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth has not only been legalized, but also put down in the "guiding principle for inner-party political life" as the party's ideological line which Communist Party members should adhere to.



In this respect, we have won a great victory and scored enormous success. I fully agree with what some other comrades have said: The facts of the past 2 years have shown that such a success should be attributed to the joint efforts and hard struggle of all comrades in the theoretical and press fields as well as other departments concerned. Unity is strength. So long as we unite as one and carry out a hard struggle, we can uphold, protect and develop the truth.

However, we should be clearly aware that although the situation is developing rapidly, it does not mean that all problems arising in the implementation of the ideological line of dialectical materialism and the principle of taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth have been completely solved. This is not the case. We should realize that problems will occur in other forms. For instance, our purpose in opposing the practice of acting according to the "will of the superior" is clear and definite. The so-called "will of the superior" refers to those who refuse to investigate and study the real situation, separate themselves from reality and the masses, act according to their own subjective wills and mess things up by giving wrong orders. In other words, we are opposed to the harmful act of taking the "will of the superior" rather than practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. However, some comrades have asked a question in reply: "How can our superiors act without their own will?" They have raised such a question as an argument for counterattacking our theory of opposing the practice of acting according to the "will of the superior." I believe that such an argument does not stand up to reason. Some other people have said that criticizing the "will of the superior" will lead to anarchism. This is a groundless assertion. Our principle of opposing the practice of acting according to the "will of the superior" has nothing to do with their argument. How could they use such an argument to oppose our principle? Their purpose in doing so was to counter our efforts to criticize the practice of acting according to the "will of the superior." There are too many examples like this to enumerate. We may call their method a "method of countering criticism."

Another situation merits our attention. When some people found it impossible to openly oppose the principle of taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, they made the lively discussion on the criterion of truth a fashionable trademark, attaching the label "taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth" to their speeches, documents, articles, reports, circulars and posters. However, whether the principle of taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth was truly implemented was another matter. In other words, they still followed the beaten track, turning a deaf ear to the voice of the masses and practical proofs. They said one thing and did another. This was a shrewd move to oppose a newborn idea and truth. Lu Xun called such a trick some people constantly played a "trick of assimilation," namely, putting the same old stuff in a fantastic garb.

Since the situation has changed, we should seriously study a number of new problems and conditions. It is normal and not at all surprising that people hold different views on many problems. However, I believe that we should not evade contradictions. Instead, we should seriously conduct investigations and studies and exert efforts to explore these contradictions to solve them. For instance, recently many readers have reportedly complained about our newspapers. They were not so interested in reading our newspapers as they were 1 or 2 years ago. This has shown that a new contradiction has occurred between the newspapers and the readers. I think we should seriously study this contradiction and solve it. In the spring of 1957, Comrade Mao Zedong delivered a speech to press circles. At that time, a leading comrade of a newspaper said at the meeting: Some people make cynical remarks, saying that they do not have a free hand to edit their newspaper because leaders always interfere in their work, and that readers do not like to read their newspaper. They added that once they were given a free hand to edit the newspapers and their leaders stopped interfering in their work, the readers liked to read their newspaper.

Comrade Mao Zedong replied: This problem should be analyzed in a specific way. Newspapers should be run under leadership. However, the leadership should be assumed to be in accordance with actual conditions. Marxists should act according to objective conditions which include objective effects. If the masses like to read a newspaper, it means that the leaders of the newspaper have done a good job. Otherwise, can we not say that these leaders are not qualified enough? There is a correct and incorrect leadership. A correct leadership is carried out in accordance with the actual conditions and conforms to reality. The masses welcome such leadership. An incorrect leadership defies actual conditions and is divorced from reality and the masses. The masses do not like to read a newspaper run under such leadership. What Chairman Mao said is a basic principle of materialism. He stressed that the improvement of the party's leadership enables us to strengthen it. Only by running our newspapers as Comrade Mao Zedong directed, seriously conducting investigation and studies and acting in accordance with actual conditions, can we gradually solve the contradiction between the propaganda in the press and the demands of the readers.

#### RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES MEMORIAL ARTICLE ON LIN BOQU

HK050757 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 80 p 2

[Article by Wang Shoudao, Xi Zhongxun and Yang Shangkun: "A Truly Revolutionary Life-- Commemorating the 20th Death Anniversary of Comrade Lin Boqu"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Lin Boqu, one of the founding members of the CCP, a proletarian revolutionary, died more than 20 years ago. We deeply cherish the memory of this great revolutionary fighter who devoted his whole life to the Chinese people's liberation and communism.

#### Revolutionary Activities Since Joining the Chinese Revolutionary League

Comrade Lin Boqu was born in 1886. During his youth, he keenly felt that the Qing Dynasty was corrupt and China was disaster-ridden. He worked hard to find a way to save the nation and the people. In 1904, he went to Japan to study, where he came in contact with various ideological trends spread among the Overseas Chinese students and revolutionaries in Japan. Lin Boqu was also influenced by the Western ideology of bourgeois democracy and once believed that Western civilization could save China. After meeting Dr Sun Yat-sen, he soon accepted the idea of overthrowing the Qing government and founding a republic. He joined the Chinese Revolutionary League in 1905 in Tokyo. Afterward, he worked hard with many patriots and went through all kinds of hardships and difficulties in the national and democratic revolutionary struggles. However, the revolution met with setbacks. The reactionary forces were still in power, the country weak and chaotic, the people in difficulty and the future uncertain. A question arose in his mind: What should be done to save China?

#### Only the Communist Party Can Save China

When Lin Boqu went into exile in Japan, he met and soon became good friends with Li Dazhao. From Li Dazhao and other friends, he acquired some basic knowledge of Marxism. Inspired by such elementary knowledge, he began to understand what road China should follow and decided to fight for the liberation of mankind.

Introduced by Li Dazhao and Chen Duxiu, he was admitted to the CCP in 1921.

### He Helped the KMT Reorganize and Joined the Northern Expedition

Helped by the CCP, Sun Yat-sen formulated the three cardinal policies--alliance with the USSR, acceptance of CCP members in the KMT and benefits to workers and peasants--and reorganized the KMT in 1923. In this process, the suggestions of the CCP were conveyed to Sun Yat-sen through Lin Boqu. The meeting between Li Dazhao, Chen Duxiu and Sun Yat-sen was also arranged by him. The Kuomintang-communist cooperation and the reorganization of the KMT were formally decided at the First KMT National Congress in January 1924. Comrade Lin Boqu played an important part in this historical event.

Our party sent some party members to join and hold some posts in the KMT at that time. As a result, these members took charge of most KMT secret headquarters in various places. Comrade Lin Boqu and some other party members took part in the First KMT National Congress in the capacity of representatives. He was even admitted to the KMT central leading organizations. When Liao Zhongkai was killed in 1925, Lin Boqu became a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee and was concurrently in charge of the Peasants' Ministry. Later, the Zhongshan vessel incident occurred. This series of incidents helped him clearly see the reactionary faces of some political brokers in the KMT.

During the northern expedition, he was party representative of the 6th Army of the KMT Revolutionary Army and concurrently director of the Political Department. In the 6th Army, he established a communist organization, improved the quality of the army and strengthened its combat effectiveness. The 6th Army marched into Jiangxi and conquered Nanchang in October 1926. At that moment, Chiang Kai-shek colluded with the imperialists, and the split among the revolutionary forces became obvious. Lin Boqu was instructed to primarily fight at Nanjing. The 6th Army captured Nanjing in March 1927. At that time, the imperialists' warships bombarded the revolutionary forces and peaceful residents in Nanjing and created the earth-shaking "Nanjing incident." To please the imperialists following the incident, Chiang Kai-shek slandered Lin Boqu as the "arch culprit of the Nanjing incident" and offered a reward for the capture of the "chief criminal Lin Zuhan."

When the Kuomintang-communist split was imminent, Lin Boqu adhered to the stand of a Communist Party member and resolutely stood on the side of the revolutionary people. After the Kuomintang-communist split on 15 July 1927, he took part in the Nanchang uprising together with the troops of Ye Ting and others. During the uprising, he was a member of the Revolutionary Committee and concurrently chairman of the Financial Committee. After the uprising failed, he was transferred to somewhere around Shantou along with the troops. Since he could not continue to work in China, the party organization decided to send him to Moscow.

### Revolutionary Struggle Before and After the Long March

After Comrade Lin Boqu had studied at the Moscow Communist Labor University and worked at Vladivostok for some time, his sense of revolutionary responsibility urged him to request his return to China's revolutionary struggles. He secretly returned to China with the approval of the organization in the second half of 1932 and entered the Jiangxi revolutionary base in early 1933.

He was minister of the national economy and then minister of finance of the central government of the Chinese Soviet in Ruijin. The KMT reactionaries waged the fourth and fifth "encirclement and suppression" and imposed an economic blockade on the Central Soviet area.



He conscientiously implemented the party's principle and policies on economic work, organized industrial and agricultural production, developed communes, unfolded trade with the white area, organically integrated adherence to revolutionary wars with consolidation of revolutionary bases, insured material supplies to the front under extremely difficult conditions, met the needs of the masses' daily life and struck a powerful counterblow at the enemy's blockade.

On the 25,000 li Long March, he was director of the Confiscation, Procurement and Distribution Committee and director of the General Supplies Department. Although he was nearly 50 years old, he climbed snowtopped mountains and plodded through grasslands.

At the moment when China was facing the invasion of Japanese imperialists and its fate hung in the balance, our party suggested that we establish the anti-Japanese united front. After the Xian incident, Comrade Lin Boqu was ordered to work in the united front. In July 1937, he went to Lushan along with Comrades Zhou Enlai and Qin Bangxian to negotiate with Chiang Kai-shek. During the early stages of the war of resistance against Japan, he stayed in Xian as the communist representative, travelled between Xian and Chongqing, associated with people of various areas, expounded our party's ideas and seized every chance to develop the anti-Japanese united front.

#### Made Efforts To Establish the Regime

During this period, he was also chairman of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region base area government. He devoted his efforts to the construction of this model anti-Japanese democratic base.

When Hu Zhongnan's troops attacked the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region base area, the people there were mobilized to join the army and participate in the war. He was over 60 at that time. The party Central Committee gave him special considerations and asked him to go east of the Huanghe to work. However, because he was chairman of the border region area government, he resolutely asked to stay behind to fight and tide over the difficult days of war together with the people there.

While working in the government of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region area, Lin Boqu exemplarily abided by the party's fundamental organizational principle--democratic centralism.

On the eve of the country's liberation, the party sent Comrade Lin Boqu to participate in preparatory work for convening the new CPCC and establishing the people's democratic regime. He was appointed secretary general of the central people's government soon after the founding of the PRC. He helped the chairman of the state handle the daily affairs and contributed to uniting people of all nationalities, restoring the national economy and consolidating the newly born PRC. At the first NPC in 1954, he was elected vice chairman of its Standing Committee, and was reelected at the second NPC.

#### A Clear-Cut Stand on Major Issues of Principle

Comrade Lin Boqu died in 1960. His life was eventful. In his own words, his life was full of struggle and meaning. He was never vague on matters of principle and faced danger fearlessly. Moreover, he set strict demands on himself, took the whole situation into consideration, set a good example, abided by the decisions of the organization and was bold in making self-criticism. Chen Yi was Lin Boqu's comrade-in-arms and good friend. He wrote poems and played chess with him. In the memorial poem on Lin Boqu, Chen Yi praised him as "a hero who followed the correct line and led a worthy revolutionary life."

## Never Too Old To Learn and To Make Revolution

The most touching part of Comrade Lin Boqu's spirit was that he was never content. He continuously pursued the truth and humbly and arduously studied. He once said that the purpose of studying was to use Marxism-Leninism to solve problems in revolutionary work and to get a clear viewpoint on major political issues so that he would not waver. On the eve of his 60th birthday, he asked Chairman Mao: "In what way should I learn and make further contributions toward the party?" His spirit of never feeling too old to learn truly was that of a revolutionary model.

His thorough revolutionary spirit was also expressed in his self-discipline. He never tolerated or concealed his own shortcomings and mistakes. He was bold in analyzing himself and making self-criticisms. In his later years, he often told his children and comrades that he was sorry that he was not good at integrating theories with actual conditions and at solving the problems of the Chinese revolution.

Comrade Lin Boqu was loyal to the party and people during his entire life. He possessed the lofty qualities of a proletarian fighter. Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company were still slandering and cooking up charges against him many years after his death. This scheme, like their other schemes, was totally bankrupt. History should not be distorted and justice should be upheld. Comrade Lin Boqu's revolutionary life was long tested by history. His image as a great communist fighter is forever lofty. His thorough revolutionary spirit, firm stand in safeguarding the party's correct line and his fine work style--maintaining close ties with the masses, plain living and hard struggle--should always be learned by the whole party and people.

## ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO YOUTH DAY EDITORIAL

WA061100 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 3 May 80 p 1

[Editorial, "Carry Forward the Lofty Patriotic Spirit"]

[Text] The first "4 May" Youth Day of the eighties is here. Standing in the van of the heroic struggle against imperialism and its running dogs, young people of our country displayed a great patriotic spirit during the period of the May 4th movement. In that movement, the revolutionary intellectuals and young students made great efforts to master and disseminate Marx'sm, promoted sciences and democracy, and bitterly criticized feudalism ideology and culture. They did so out of patriotism, in order to save their country, wipe out all the obstacles impeding the progress of their motherland, and establish an independent, prosperous and powerful people's state.

Inheriting and carrying forward the glorious tradition of the May 4th movement the younger generation today has shouldered a new historic mission. In his report on "the current situation and tasks," Comrade Deng Xiaoping encouraged the young people by saying: "Fighting for the future of socialist China is the present younger generation's great mission and honor." This will be a glorious, spectacular and most encouraging future. By the end of this century, we shall bring about the modernization of our agriculture, industry, national defense and sciences and technology. While engaging in developing a great material civilization, we shall in the meantime develop a great socialist spiritual civilization, and while engaging in reforming and perfecting our socialist economic system, we shall reform and perfect our socialist political system. A modern socialist power noted for its democracy and civilization will be established in our generation. This glorious, magnificent cause is bound to further arouse our young people's noble feelings and deep love for the motherland so that they will conscientiously dedicate their youth to the glorious future of the motherland.

The patriotic spirit is a glorious tradition of the people of all nationalities in our country. The very survival and development of our country in the past several thousand years in spite of internal distresses and external invasions have relied on this patriotic spirit. Since the 1840s, our country has been subjected to imperialist aggression which sank China into a semi-feudalist and semi-colonial state. This added insult to the hardship in livelihood of the Chinese people. But on the other hand, it also aroused their patriotic spirit which stimulated large numbers of patriots to rise against foreign aggression and carry out revolution and reform. Following the founding of the Chinese Communist Party the Chinese people developed their patriotism to a new height. As a result of their heroic struggle which lasted for 28 years, they finally succeeded in removing the three mountains on their backs and established the great People's Republic of China in 1949. Since the founding of new China, lofty patriotic ideas have always been a tremendous force pushing our country forward and have become the general ideology of our country's young people. Young people have performed numerous heroic and moving deeds in defending and building the socialist motherland. As we are now advancing on the new Long March, the patriotic spirit will likewise impel us to stride forward.

Today, by patriotism we mean having a deep love for our socialist new China. In displaying the patriotic spirit, today's young people should first concern themselves with the future and destiny of the motherland, have lofty ideals, work hard in a down-to-earth way, study hard to acquire real ability and learning, be bold in making innovations and contribute to the four modernizations. In displaying the patriotic spirit, they should also bravely protect the interests of the state; heroically defend the motherland in case of foreign aggression and cherish and ~~protect~~ state property and maintain public order and order in production, work and daily life in peacetime. In addition, in displaying the patriotic spirit, they should also correctly handle the relationship between the interests of the individual and those of the state and give first place to the interests of the state when the interests of the individual conflict with the interests of the state.

Our young people today should particularly display the patriotic spirit of having a strong sense of national pride and confidence. We dearly love our motherland, not only because we have been brought up there and therefore have dear feelings toward it, but also because we firmly believe that ours is a great nation. Our people are noted for our courage, industriousness and intelligence. We brought forward a spectacular civilization in ancient times. In the future, we most assuredly are able to bring about a great material civilization and spiritual civilization again. This national confidence is most important. Without such confidence, how can a nation continue its existence? During the "4 May" era, the young people were faced with internal distress and foreign aggression. In a country which was broken to pieces, they were able to take upon themselves the responsibility to "build an ideal China" relying on their youthfulness, simply because they firmly believed that their motherland had a bright future. Before the liberation, many people thought that China was hopeless, nothing could be done, and they could see no light in the tunnel. But facts proved that they were wrong. Our situation today is a far cry from that of the "4 May" era: We now have a fledgling independent industrial system and national economic system, a socialist system whose "superiority is being carried forward on the basis of 30 years of experience, a well-tested progressive party, a guiding ideology in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and hard-earned political stability and unity after 10 years of catastrophe. On the basis of all of these, we can say with full confidence that our country and our nation have a great future and a great hope.



Naturally, our national pride does not amount to national arrogance, closing the country to international intercourse and refusing to learn from other countries. Prior to the Opium War, the Qing government adopted a closed-door policy, resulting in national stagnation and backwardness and causing tremendous suffering to the people. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" adopted the same policy, the same results happened. Now our country has abandoned the closed-door policy and has actively engaged in economic, scientific, technological and cultural exchange with other countries in order to master all the good things from them. We should modestly and earnestly learn and draw on various technologies and experiences useful to our country's four modernizations and persist in doing so for a long time to come. However, the modernization programs we are undertaking is socialist and Chinese in style. In learning from other countries we should not copy them mechanically, but should find a way suited to the actual conditions of our country in developing our economy with faster and more economical results.

We stand on the principle of finding ways and means to effectively improve our technology and economy. This makes it necessary for us to sincerely study the history and current conditions of China, in order to find such ways and means which befit our particular requirements. In the meantime, we should carefully study foreign things to see what are good, why they are good, and whether they are suitable for China as in foreign countries. Only by so doing can we truly apply foreign things for the use of China.

On no account must we change our learning certain technologies and managing experiences of the capitalist society into worshipping capitalism and subjecting ourselves to its corruption to such an extent as to lose our national pride and confidence of socialist China. As for foreign literature, art and other things in the ideological field, it is all the more necessary for us to analyze them. We should not accept whatever comes to us, much less should we give the green light to those decadent things.

The patriotic spirit is one of the basic qualities the younger generation of our country must have. Under any and all circumstances, be it in fine or in stormy weather, be the nation in favorable or unfavorable situations, and whatever the current and undercurrent, we should forever be faithful to the socialist motherland and to her interests. Only by developing an ardent love for their socialist motherland can the young people mature in a healthy manner, illuminating their lives with the glory of youth. To cultivate a noble feeling toward their beloved motherland, they should study diligently and train themselves conscientiously. Numerous facts tell us that the patriotic spirit is not something intrinsic and spontaneous. Different persons have different philosophies of life and world views. As they have different views toward things, so they have different attitudes toward their motherland. On account of factors inherited from history and the influence of international environment, our socialist motherland is still experiencing class struggle to some extent, and is still subject to the influence of the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes. The decadent bourgeois ideology and living style may corrupt some vulnerable young people and may even lead a small number of people astray, causing harm to the interests and honor of their motherland. The young people should understand that they should assiduously study Marxism, acquire a revolutionary outlook on life, strengthen their cultivation in communist morality, firmly take the socialist road and devote themselves to the socialist motherland. Large numbers of young people in our country must carry forward the lofty patriotic spirit, integrate it with internationalism and the proletarian revolutionary spirit and become members of the new generation with great ideals and aspirations who faithfully safeguard the interests of the motherland and those of the world people, strive to create a bright future for the socialist motherland and make our contributions to humanity.

## JIEFANGJUN BAO ON TOLERANCE, UNDERSTANDING, SUPPORT, FRIENDSHIP

OW030045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 2 Jun 80

["Text" of JIEFANGJUN BAO 2 June contributing commentator's article: "Nothing Is More Important Than Mutual Tolerance, Understanding, Support and Friendship"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jun--Comrade Mao Zedong said in his article "Methods of Work of Party Committees": "Nothing is more important than mutual tolerance, understanding, support and friendship between the secretary and the committee members, between the Central Committee and its bureaus and between the bureaus and the area party committees." We feel all the more touched reading these words today. The 5th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee called for upholding and improving party leadership and enhancing the party's fighting capacity. To do this, an important task is to strengthen the unity of party committees. If a party committee is not united and the forces cancel each other out, then no matter how capable you are, you definitely cannot do your work well. Therefore, to bring into full play its role as the core of leadership, a party committee must strengthen unity, and there must be mutual tolerance, understanding, support and friendship between the secretary and the committee members.

We all remember that during the years when the "gang of four" was on the rampage, the words mutual tolerance, understanding, support and friendship were taboo, and no one was allowed to use them. Whoever uttered these words would bring disaster on himself. Such frightening labels as advocating the "philosophy of conciliation," preaching the "doctrine of the mean" and wearing away the "spearhead of struggle" would be slapped on him. Even Comrades Zhou Enlai and Ye Jianying, because they used these words, were viciously attacked and accused by the "gang of four." With the "gang of four" smashed, we have regained the right to use these words. In handling relations within party committees and leading bodies, many leading comrades have adhered to the principle of mutual tolerance, understanding, support and friendship, put the party's interests first, attached importance to army building, taken the overall situation into account, kept the cardinal principles in mind, looked forward and united as one in marching toward the four modernizations. This is a heartening development.

Our party is leading soldiers and civilians throughout the country in the struggle to accomplish the four modernizations before the end of this century. To achieve the four modernizations, we need a political situation of stability and unity. The leading bodies are leaders in the building of the army. If they fail to strengthen their own unity, it will affect a great many, affect the masses' feelings, affect the building of the army, affect the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and affect the consolidation and development of the excellent situation of stability and unity.

Many party committees and leading bodies have accumulated quite a few good experiences on how to practice the words mutual tolerance, understanding, support and friendship put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong. They can be roughly summarized as follows:

1. It is necessary to look forward and not to get endlessly entangled in settling personal scores. If there are some misunderstanding among leading comrades, an important part of them are problems left over from the Great Cultural Revolution. For example, some people fixed others, some were fixed by others, and some fixed others and also were fixed by still others. This problem should be seen against the larger historical background. In the 10 years of turmoil, the circumstances were complicated and there were many reversals. It is necessary to make a concrete analysis. Fundamentally speaking, the blame should be put on Lin Biao and the "gang of four." On major questions of right and wrong concerning the line, of course we cannot be vague or careless. But, on matters involving personal favors or grievances, we should be easier and not try to settle every minor score. [paragraph continues]

To settle all scores accumulated in those 10 years perhaps is impossible even with an electronic computer. Some comrades were fixed without knowing why in the past, and they deserve our sympathy. When sometimes they say something to vent their anger, it is understandable. But they should not go too far, and not keep doing it endlessly. Anger should be vented on Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and energy should be used for the four modernizations and building the army. Some comrades, under some specific conditions, did wrong things and inconvenienced their own comrades. They should do more to find subjective causes and make sincere self-criticism and self-examination. "Whoever started the trouble should end it."

If we are mainly responsible for discords with others, then it is necessary for us to take the initiative to shoulder the responsibility and positively solve the misunderstanding. In short, it is unnecessary to get tangled up in personal scores and personal gain and loss. Let bygones be bygones. What we need now is to have mutual understanding, work together with one heart, unite and look ahead, and achieve the four modernizations with one mind and one heart.

2. It is necessary to uphold the party spirit and eliminate factionalism once and for all. Factionalism is something invisible at ordinary times, but its shadow can be seen when it makes contact with something concrete. Now it cannot be said that the so-called situation--"there are no visible mountain strongholds but there are submerged shoals"--is absolutely nonexistent. If the people within a leading group practice factionalism, then mutual tolerance, understanding, support and friendship are definitely out of the question. While discussing questions, some matters are generally acceptable, but there are mental blocks in most cases when personnel problems are involved. Sometimes two entirely different conclusions are drawn about the same cadre. One conclusion is imbued with prejudice due to incomplete understanding of the cadres' situation, whereas the other is under the influence of factionalism. Why have some units stuck to their own position from time to time and failed to achieve a unified position in dealing with the rehabilitation of frame-ups and false and wrong cases, the implementation of party policies, the promotion, job assignment and transfer of cadres to civilian work or other positions, and questions concerning commendation and criticism? It is very difficult to say that factionalism is not involved. Factionalism is the major enemy of unity. Whichever leading group practices factionalism is difficult to hold together, and becomes loose and soft. Anyone who practices factionalism does not enjoy popular support. We have suffered enough from factionalism and the people are absolutely disgusted with it. With rifles in their hands, our soldiers shoulder the important responsibility of defending the motherland and the four modernizations, and will never allow factionalism to exist, especially among leading groups. It is necessary to eliminate factionalism once and for all and uphold the party spirit.

A certain article of the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" deliberately deals with the question of eradicating factionalism. "Guiding Principles" says: "Party organizations at all levels and all party members must uphold party spirit and wage an unremitting struggle to eradicate factionalism. Serious disciplinary measures must be taken against those who persist in factionalism and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions. Such people should not be admitted into the leading bodies. They must be removed if they are already in leading positions." In studying the "Guiding Principles" and examining our way of thought in the light of the "Guiding Principles," the party organizations at all levels and party members, especially those holding leading positions, must pay attention to this question and act in accordance with this particular stipulation.

3. It is necessary to look at problems in a historical and overall prospective and be generous to people. With regard to some comrades who have committed mistakes in movements, it is necessary to clearly understand their problems and draw a clear-cut line between right and wrong. [paragraph continues]



If conscientious self-examination was already made by an individual, we should establish an understanding attitude. Learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient has been a long-established rule of our party. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "The question of people must be dealt with very carefully. We should not be vague and perfunctory nor should we harm comrades--this is one of the signs of vigor and prosperity in our party." It is necessary to encourage and trust comrades who have by now corrected their past mistakes. It is better to have more people in making revolution. By uniting with the people in all aspects, the revolutionary rank and file can be further enhanced and our cause will certainly grow and flourish. Unity must be properly achieved in line with the spirit of placing strict demands on oneself and treating others with leniency within the party committees, between young and veteran cadres, and between cadres transferred from other units and who work at the original units. In certain matters, especially the shortcomings of others, it is even better for them to talk about their own shortcomings.

Han Yu of the Tang Dynasty wrote in his work "Yuanhui" [0626 3014]: "Men of noble character in ancient times often imposed strict demands on themselves but treated others leniently. Because they imposed strict demands on themselves they would not idle away their time, and since they were very lenient toward others, the people would take delight in doing good deeds." By imposing strict demands on ourselves we will not remain at a standstill but will maintain a vigorous fighting spirit forever. By treating others leniently, the people will consider us easy to approach and to work with. What our forefathers said is reasonable and worthy of emulation and can be used as a guide for later generations.

4. We should know ourselves and respect others. Some comrades within the leading groups are veterans having tremendous vigor and ability. However, they are not very democratic and frequently indulge in using their personal authority, regarding themselves as being wiser than others. This hinders them from doing a good job in achieving unity. Mutual tolerance, understanding, support and friendship have always gone hand in hand. To be tolerated, understood and respected by others, you must first treat others likewise. Principal leading comrades must respect their deputies who in return must also respect the principal leading comrades. The greater the seniority and ability, the more respect and tolerance should be shown others, and more methods should be worked out to arouse the enthusiasm of all members of leading groups. If all of the top army and government leaders are veterans, then it is more important for them to respect each other in order to provide an example to lower levels. Our cause is the party's cause as well as a collective cause which needs everyone's concerted efforts. As the old sayings point out, "Three cobblers with their wits combined equal Zhuge Liang the mastermind," and "A fence needs the support of three stakes, as an able fellow needs the help of three other people." A person invariably has limited ability and wisdom and should not try to fight a "one-man battle" [guang gan wu 0342 2616 5294] singlehanded. Generally speaking, a wiser leading comrade never seeks personal prestige, but always show great respect for others, humbly listens to their opinions, polls the wisdom and efforts of everyone and unites with all leading group members to get the job done.

5. We must have faith in our comrades without any suspicion. Certain comrades are oversensitive at times in dealing with people and things. Perhaps they are still intimidated as a result of persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They have always suspected that the people are out to get them, play tricks on them and discredit them. They have also invariably regarded remarks made by others as personal insinuations. They are afraid to speak from the bottom of their hearts in front of other comrades, and frequently hold their tongue. Instead of speaking openly, they would talk in whispers behind others' backs, or even go so far as to spread rumors and slander. This is a very bad practice which runs counter to the organizational principle. [paragraph continues]

Such a practice very easily slackens the people's morale and makes everyone wary of each other. We must make up our minds to correct this unhealthy practice and maintain the party's fine work style. Being oversensitive and overly suspicious are ideological wounds left behind by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and we must get rid of this anxiety and cure the wounds.

Practical experience shows that whether or not the members of a party committee and a leading body are broadminded has a great bearing on whether or not they can achieve unity among themselves, have mutual understanding and can support and be friendly to one another. When one is broadminded and takes the overall situation into account, one will be forebearing and conciliatory out of modesty in dealing with matters that do not involve cardinal principles. In such circumstances, it should not matter even when one is somewhat inconvenienced.

When one is narrowminded, however, one will argue about trivial matters and even fly into a rage over them. In the period of the Three Kingdoms, there was a general named Zhou Yu who was very talented and capable but who was very narrowminded. He was angered time and again and was finally angered to death by Zhuge Liang. We communists must not follow Zhou Yu's example because we have our common faith, common objective and common interests. We should be more bighearted than "a prime minister whose heart is big enough to pole a boat in." We can achieve something only if we are shrewd and uphold principles in handling major matters, and have an easy manner or even "play the fool" in dealing with minor matters.

With "a heart as large as the world in which even a ferryboat can sail," our Premier Zhou gave no thought to his personal gain or loss, endured humiliation and stooped to compromise in order to maintain unity and carry out important tasks. We should follow the example set by Comrade Zhou Enlai and use it as a mirror to examine our own words and deeds. We should give primary consideration to the party's interests, remove all previous ill will and rancor and unite for the common goal of the four modernizations. It is suggested that comrades watch the opera "Harmony Among Generals and Ministers." Even civil officials and army generals in feudal society paid attention to mutual understanding, friendship and unity and understood the principle that the country can be run well and the people can have peace and security only through concerted efforts. Leading cadres of our proletarian army should be better able to take the interests of the party and the state into account and to achieve close unity for our common goal.

By unity, we of course mean principled unity, which is achieved on the premise and basis of upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and in implementing the party's line, principles and policies. For this reason, in stressing unity, we should also distinguish between right and wrong involving principles and at the same time should not rule out the waging of ideological struggle when necessary. At present, we should particularly stress keeping in step politically with the party Central Committee and guard against any interference and influence by trends of erroneous thought. In addition, some comrades who implemented the line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and made mistakes in the past should realize their mistakes, show repentance, strictly examine themselves, make serious self-criticism and draw lessons from their past mistakes. It is not a communist style when one refuses to realize and correct the mistakes he has made. One just cannot and should not win the understanding of others when he refuses to accept criticism and tries to shift his own mistakes onto others. In other words, as Chairman Mao said, it is necessary to achieve clarity in ideology and unity among comrades, to start from the desire for unity and to arrive at a new unity on a new basis through active ideological struggle.

The whole army--officers and men alike--is now extensively implementing guidelines laid down by the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The recent all-army political work conference pointed out that it is necessary to promote the carrying out of various tasks in building a modern revolutionary army by grasping party building, which is the key to army building. While studying the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life," we should also study and discuss "The CCP Constitution" (the draft of the revised party constitution) and do a good job in party building according to the army's actual conditions. We should strengthen the unity of the party and give full play to the role of the party committee as the core of leadership, to the role of the party branch as a powerful fighting force and to the party members' vanguard and exemplary role.

Party members and cadres, especially senior leading cadres, should be exemplary in achieving unity and be farsighted and think deeply in observing and handling problems. They should take their historic responsibility into account as they do their own eyes. The party's cause requires us to do so, and so do the people's interests. The broad masses of army commanders and fighters also earnestly hope that we will do so.

#### GONGREN RIBAO ON IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AMONG YOUNG WORKERS

OW271201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1543 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 May--GONGREN RIBAO carries a report on the "10-must's" of ideological education conducted among young workers by the 4th construction team under the 3rd Wuhan Municipal Urban Construction Company and on the guidance given to youths by the 15th Tianjin Municipal Clothing Factory in resisting the corrosive influence of nonproletarian ideology. The paper also carries an editorial entitled: "We Should Consciously Cultivate a Revolutionary Outlook on Life." The "10-must's" education conducted by the fourth construction team under the third Wuhan Municipal Urban Construction Company comprises the following principles:

1. We must ardently love the party and uphold the party Central Committee;
2. We must persist in continuing on the socialist road and ardently love the socialist system;
3. We must stress stability and unity and help each other;
4. We must work energetically for socialism and meritoriously serve the four modernizations;
5. We must be the masters of enterprises and be pioneers through hard work and thriftiness;
6. We must observe discipline, abide by the law and strive to be men with communist morality;
7. We must study hard and assiduously perfect our skills;
8. We must be honest persons and tell no lies;
9. We must persist in seeking truth from facts and struggle against unhealthy tendencies;
10. We must accept our assigned jobs and obey orders.



They integrated the "10 must's" with class education, education on the situation, and education on ideals and the future. They armed the minds of the young workers with revolutionary ideology and theory. In view of the confusion among some young workers about their ideals and the future, the 15th Tianjin Municipal Clothing Factory held seminars on "What Kind of Persons We Should Be" and "How One Should Spend His Youth." They helped the youths to enhance their ability to distinguish right from wrong and to cultivate a revolutionary outlook on life.

The GONGREN RIBAO editorial says: One's outlook of life is one's attitude toward life, including one's views on why man lives, what the purpose of life should be, how life can be significant, how one should spend his life, and so on. One's real outlook on life is often reflected in a more concentrated manner in his attitude toward life, labor and politics. Therefore, to consciously cultivate a revolutionary outlook on life, one should work hard in these three categories.

The editorial separately discusses the three questions of how to have a correct attitude toward life, labor and politics. As regards the importance of one's correct attitude toward life, the editorial says: Man has to live from day to day. However, people of different classes adopt different attitudes toward life. In the eyes of the bourgeois class and all exploiting classes, man lives in order to lead a life of debauchery and wanton extravagance and to idle away his time in pleasure-seeking. Their philosophy of life is "everyone for himself and the devil takes the hindmost" and building their own happiness at other people's expense. Conversely, the proletariat regards working for the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people as the greatest pleasure and happiness in life. Comrade Lei Feng rightly said: Revolutionaries too need food and clothing. They need food and clothing to live. However, they live in order to wage a struggle for the realization of communism. The editorial notes: At present, among our staff members and workers, some people, though they are of the working class, ideologically do not fully join the working class contingent. They look forward to the decadent life of the bourgeois class, devote their energies mainly to seeking personal comforts, and cast aside the party's call, the important class tasks and the needs of the four modernizations. It shows that the ideology of the bourgeois class has already made inroads in the lives of these comrades. If this is allowed to go unchecked, they will possibly forget the historic mission of the working class, lose the revolutionary will of the working class and become shortsighted and mediocre people. The editorial says: We do not oppose improving the people's livelihood. On the contrary, we have always been most concerned with the livelihood of the masses of the people. The very purpose of our modernization program is to enable all people to lead happy lives. We are only opposed to putting excessively high demands on life while ignoring the development of production. Certainly, we are also opposed to bureaucratic practices that show no concern for the livelihood of the masses and no interest in improving it in spite of favorable conditions. As for our opposition to a life of debauchery and of unrestrained spending and wastefulness, and our advocacy of leading a simple and frugal life, our reasons are that we are laborers and that it is our intrinsic nature to treasure the fruits of our labor. Under the present situation when production is not yet fully developed and we are not yet rich materially, we have even more reasons to consciously follow such a course.

As for the importance of one's correct attitude toward labor, the editorial says: At present, among our staff members and workers, there are two different attitudes toward labor. The great majority of people know that they are the masters of the state and society. Thus they engage in labor in an attitude of being masters. They clearly understand that labor is not only a means for the individual to make a living but, more importantly, an opportunity to serve the people.

In performing labor, they do not avoid hardship, do not fear difficulties, do not bargain for conditions, and they do anything that is in the interests of the people. They regard it as their unshirkable duty to tackle the most arduous tasks and overcome the greatest difficulties for the people. However, there is another kind of people. They regard labor only as a means to make a living as if they were still living in the old society and working for capitalists with the attitude of hired hands toward labor. In engaging in labor, they have a calculating attitude. The more their pay, the harder they work. The less their pay, the less they work, and no pay, no work. Some people show up for work, but do not actually work. They merely while away their time. Some people only take up light jobs and fear arduous ones. As long as it serves their interests, they will work. Whenever there are difficulties, they withdraw. Some people do not abide by labor discipline and do not treasure the fruit of labor or collective property. They behave in this way because their minds have been poisoned by the decadent ideology of loving ease and hating work and by the egoism of the bourgeois class. It merits our serious vigilance. The attitude toward labor is not a small question. It is a big question bearing on the modernization program. During the revolutionary war years, one's revolutionary consciousness was judged mainly by whether one was brave and indomitable in the struggle against the enemies. Today, we have entered a new stage of realizing socialist modernization. One's attitude toward labor is an important yardstick of one's level of consciousness. Unless a worker cultivates a correct attitude toward labor, he cannot make his due contribution to the modernization program. Moreover, he will be walking the road of seizing every chance to gain advantage by trickery and feathering his nest at public expense. It is very dangerous.

As for the importance of one's correct attitude toward politics, the editorial says: Whether one persists in the four fundamental principles--the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought--is the fundamental yardstick distinguishing a correct attitude toward politics from an erroneous one. At present, as far as the broad masses of staff members and workers is concerned, to firmly trust party leadership, to deeply believe in the superiority of socialism and to have full confidence in the victory of the modernization program is the main stream. However, a small number of staff members and workers, particularly a few young staff members and workers, have not experienced the sufferings of the old society or do not understand the history of the development of capitalism, and lack a concrete understanding of these two social systems. After seeing the obstruction and disruption by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the past few years, certain drawbacks encountered in our work and some difficulties in the ongoing modernization program, they have become suspicious about party leadership, the socialist system and the realization of the modernization program. While wavering and hesitating, they are vexed and disappointed. This state of mind is incompatible with our era of change with each passing day and of development. Compared with one's attitude toward life and labor, one's adherence to the four fundamental principles in politics is more important and fundamental in one's outlook on life. Only by persisting in these four fundamental principles can we vigorously labor for socialism and have a correct attitude toward life.

#### FORMER PARTY SCHOOL HEAD PRAISES LIU'S ECONOMIC FLEXIBILITY

OW241032 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 23 May 80

[Report on GUANGMING RIBAO 23 May article by Yang Xianzhen, former president of the higher party school: "The Socialist Economy Should Be Planned, Diversified and Flexible"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 May--In a talk before his death, Comrade Liu Shaoqi stressed: "In studying questions about the socialist economy, particular attention should be paid to another question also, that is, the socialist economy should be planned, diversified and flexible."

On 7 May 1957, after hearing a briefing by Yang Xianzhen, president of the higher party school, and Hou Weiyu, vice president of the school, on the work of the school, Comrade Liu Shaoqi had a 2-hour talk with them. In today's GUANGMING RIBAO article entitled "The Socialist Economy Should Be Planned, Diversified and Flexible," Yang Xianzhen recalls in detail that talk by Comrade Liu Shaoqi.

Yang Xianzhen's article says: In that talk, Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out: "The socialist economy consists of various trades and professions and many different sectors. If the socialist economy is only planned--without flexibility and diversification--it will not work."

The article says: An upsurge in the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist commerce was brought about throughout the country between the winter of 1953 and the first half of 1956. Owing to our inexperience and haste, to a certain extent, we had shortcomings and made mistakes in work during this great change. The revolutionary enthusiasm for effecting this change as quickly as possible was of course very valuable, but people with such revolutionary enthusiasm could achieve the desired results only by following objective laws. Many responsible comrades of the party Central Committee then became aware of this situation.

However, the tendency toward a rash advance and toward going in for grandiose projects and quick results did not radically change owing to an erroneous guiding ideology.

At that time, many comrades only had a mechanical and metaphysical understanding of socialist transformation. At the mention of socialist transformation, they itched to turn all privately owned enterprises and the individual economy into a state-owned economy overnight. They mistakenly held that the more centralized the economic units, the more socialized they were and the more thoroughly the socialist revolution was being carried out. They did not understand at all that in making any change or reform in the economic system, it is necessary first of all to take into consideration the level of the development of the productive forces and the needs of the people in regard to livelihood.

The article says: In dealing with the planning, diversification and flexibility of the socialist economy, Comrade Shaoqi particularly stressed utilizing and placing restrictions on the free market and on the individual economy. He pointed out: "The free market can complement the state market, and this will help the national economy. However, a free market is also damaging. It is therefore necessary to adopt a policy utilizing and restricting it. We should utilize it to diversify the socialist economy and restrict its damaging factors."

Comrade Shaoqi said: "Our economy should be more flexible and diversified than a capitalist economy. If our economy is not as flexible or as diversified as a capitalist economy and is only rigidly planned, will there still be a superiority for socialism to speak of? We must make our socialist economy more flexible and diversified than the capitalist economy, so that our people can live a rich and colorful economic life that is more flexible and convenient."

In conclusion, the article says: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our country, under the guidance of the correct line, has made unprecedented developments in its socialist economic construction in theory and policy, as well as in practice. The country's theoretical front, including the central party school, has made forward strides and gratifying progress in probing into laws governing socialist economics. In recalling this talk by Comrade Shaoqi 23 years ago, I am highly gratified at seeing that his wishes for us are gradually coming true through the efforts of all party comrades.



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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFP: FOUR OUSTED CHINESE LEADERS GIVEN MINOR JOBS

OW050336 Paris AFP in English 0306 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (AFP)--Four Chinese leaders recently expelled from the Politburo because of their opposition to Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping have been given minor jobs, a reliable source said today.

Wang Dongxing, former Communist Party vice-chairman and bodyguard of the late Chairman Mao Zedong, has been assigned to unimportant duties in the east China province of Shandong.

Wang Dongxing is however still a member of the Communist Party Central Committee as are his three associates--former Mayor of Beijing Wu De, former Vice-Premier Ji Dengkui and former Commander of the Beijing Military Region General Chen Xilian.

The quartet are sometimes known as "the junior gang of four" after the original "gang of four" led by Mao Zedong widow Jiang Qing. They were dismissed from their posts by the Central Committee for unspecified "grave errors".

All four were listed as members of the Central Committee in official press reports on those attending the memorial service last month for the late President Liu Shaoqi, who was recently rehabilitated after having been disgraced during the Cultural Revolution.

Wu De has been appointed vice-president of the Academy of Social Sciences while Ji Dengkui has joined the China International Travel Service as a deputy director.

General Chen Xilian has been named "military adviser" in an unspecified military region.

Observers noted that the Shenyang Military Region in northeast China has announced the appointment of "military advisers". This job previously did not exist. The appointments have been reserved for elderly senior cadres who are virtually in retirement.

#### BRIEFS

PROGRESS IN WATER SUPPLY--China has made progress in solving the problem of water shortages in some regions. At the end of 1979, the problem of furnishing water for some 42 million people and over 20 million head of livestock in those regions was solved. Water shortage in certain regions of China is an historical problem. In Shanxi Province alone, more than 20,000 water reservoirs have been built since national liberation, solving the problem of water supply for 5.17 million people and over 700,000 head of major livestock. Large numbers of drinking water projects have also been built in Shaanxi, Henan, Hebei, Guangxi, Beijing and Tianjin. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 May 80 OW]

FERTILIZER ENTERPRISES CONSERVE ENERGY--Shijiazhuang, 15 May--The small nitrogenous fertilizer enterprises in China are achieving encouraging results in conserving energy. In the first quarter of this year, for each dun of synthetic ammonia produced, coal and power consumption was reduced on the average from last year's 2,740 kg and 1,594 kwh down to 2,562 kg and 1,507 kwh respectively. However, of China's 1,500 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants, 140 consumed 100 percent more coal than the advanced small nitrogenous plants in Zhejiang and Hebei for each dun of synthetic ammonia produced. Their deficits totaled more than 100 million yuan. This was all due to poor enterprise management. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0248 GMT 15 May 80 OW]

LATE COMPOSER NIE ER--Kunming, 15 May--The ashes of the composer Nie Er, who wrote the music later adopted for China's national anthem, were removed this week to a new tomb on a scenic hill near Kunming, Yunnan Province, where Nie Er liked to visit during his boyhood. Nie Er died in 1935 at the age of 24. More than 300 people attended the ceremony at which musicians played the song "March of the Volunteers," the music of which is now better known as the national anthem. The new tomb is designed in the shape of a violin. Nie Er wrote more than 30 songs expressing the spirit of China's revolution which are still popular today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 15 May 80 OW]

USE OF LIQUID GAS--Tianjin, 23 May--The first national academic meeting to exchange experiences in popularizing use of liquid gas in big and medium-size cities in China was held in Tianjin recently. In the interest of building new socialist, modern cities, specialists attending the meeting called for great efforts to popularize the use of gas in the country's urban centers for cooking and heating purposes. They pointed out that the popularization of the use of gas can help conserve energy and improve air cleanness in the interest of improving people's health. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0334 GMT 23 May 80 OW]

ESPERANTO JOURNAL EXHIBITION--Beijing, May 22--An exhibition of books and papers in Esperanto to mark the 30th anniversary of China's Esperanto journal EL POPOLA CINIO opened today in Beihai Park, central Beijing. The books on show include four volumes of the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," "Lu Xun's Short Stories," the picture album "Today's Tibet," and a number of Chinese classics. China has about 2,000 Esperanto students in 27 cities, and some universities and colleges offer Esperanto as an optional subject. The language was introduced to China about 70 years ago and in the 1930's and 1940's many books and journals were published in Esperanto. EL POPOLA CINIO was first published in May, 1950, and Radio Peking began overseas broadcasts in Esperanto in December, 1964. In a letter to the journal, William Auld, president of the Academy of Esperanto in the Netherlands, praised EL POPOLA CINIO for "serving China and at the same time promoting Esperanto." The Beihai exhibition is sponsored jointly by the All-China Esperanto Association, Radio Peking, the China Quozhi Shudian (international bookstore), and EL POPOLA CINIO. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 22 May 80 OW]

PHYSICS GRADUATE STUDENTS--Beijing, 27 May--This October about 40 U.S. university physics departments will jointly enroll some 100 graduate students from China. The Ministry of Education and the Chinese Academy of Sciences recently issued a notice calling on the concerned units to actively recommend students to take the examination. The project was made possible through the efforts of Professor Li Zhengdao. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 27 May 80 OW]

NEW VARIETY CHILDREN'S FOODS--Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA)-- Beijing's food stores have recently stocked up with new varieties of fortified children's foods that are appetizing and attractively packaged--a welcome change from the old limited range of milk powder and milk substitute. The new foods are being produced in volume at four main factories in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Shenyang. They have been developed with help from the Institute of Health and the Institute of Pediatrics under the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. Top favourite is a crisp biscuit containing vitamins and minerals and packaged in a paper basket. The basket includes a cut-out toy model that children can assemble. Beijing Child Food Products Factory, which employs nearly 300 people, is also turning out sweetened rice flour and peanut brittle and is working on a palatable food that contains traditional Chinese medicines. An official of the Chinese Ministry of Commerce, on an inspection tour of the factory, told XINHUA this week that the government is paying strict attention to the production of children's foods. The industry must be expanded rapidly, he said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 31 May 80 OW]

NANJING PLA UNITS' AIR FORCE OPENS CONGRESS

OWO60621 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] On the morning of 5 June, the Air Force under the Nanjing PLA units solemnly opened a congress for advanced models in learning from Lei Feng, the Hard-Boned Sixth Company and the First Flight Division in Nanjing. Attending the opening ceremony were Du Ping, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, and Xiang Shouzhi, deputy commander of the units, as well as other leading comrades. Political Commissar Du Ping spoke.

At the opening ceremony a congratulatory letter to the congress from the leading organ of the PLA Air Force was read out. Present were some 1,400 advanced individuals and representatives of advanced collective units in the "three study" activities as well as cadres and fighters of the Air Force organs and units stationed in Nanjing.

The primary task of the congress is to implement the guidelines of the fifth plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the all-army political work conference; to examine the achievements of the unit's activities in learning from Lei Feng, the Hard-Boned Sixth Company and the First Flight Division over the past 2 years, particularly since the party shifted its work focus, to commend advanced individuals and units; to sum up and exchange experiences; and to carry forward the "three study" activities to a new stage.

In a speech at the opening ceremony of the congress, Comrade (Yuan Bing), commander of the Air Force under the Nanjing PLA units, pointed out: 5 June is the third anniversary of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Ye making public their words of encouragement for the Hard-Boned Sixth Company. Their words showed clearly the direction for our army's building in the new situation. They played the most heartening role in accelerating the building of the modernized revolutionary army. Commander (Yuan Bing) required all participants to make the congress a mobilization meeting for summing up experiences and further conscientiously launching the "three study" activities in depth.

Amid enthusiastic applause, Political Commissar Du Ping also made a speech. He pointed out: It was advocated by the party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee that activities to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Boned Sixth Company and the First Flight Division be launched. It is an important step to strengthen the building of the modernized revolutionary army.

He also said: At the all-army political work conference, Chairman Hua reiterated that in the new historical period of the modernization drive, political work is still the lifeline for economic and military work. Chairman Hua also expected the army to take a good lead in fostering proletarian and eliminating bourgeois ideology, in transforming the general mood of society and in strengthening political work. We should respond to Chairman Hua's call with concrete actions.



## SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS FORUM ON ELECTORAL WORK

SK051130 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and its subordinate committee in charge of the provincial electoral work recently held a joint work forum in Jinan to discuss the day-to-day work of the Standing Committee, to sum up and exchange experiences in the experimental work on carrying out full-scale direct elections at county and commune levels in late 1980.

Zhao Lin, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over and addressed the forum.

Since the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, our province and a number of our provincial municipalities and counties have successively convened people's congresses. The Standing Committees of these people's congresses were elected and have begun to carry out their day-to-day work. During the discussion, comrades attending the forum exchanged experiences and personal understandings obtained line with the actual work situation of former period.

The forum summed up the situation and experience of experimental work on direct elections at county and commune levels. Thanks to the attention of party committees at all levels, 19 counties in the province have made remarkable achievements in the experimental work on direct elections.

The practice has proven that only through making proper arrangements can direct elections not only produce an impact on the work as a whole and on production, but also promote the work of various fields and the progress of production.

According to experience from the experimental work, the key to successfully carrying out experimental work in specific administrative areas lies in strengthening leadership over the work and in bringing the role of democracy into full play. The electoral work should be put on the agenda of the party committees. The secretaries of the party committees should personally participate in the work and organize all forces, and make arrangements in a unified manner. It is imperative to act according to the seven steps--holding training classes on election of cadres, disseminating electoral informations among the masses, drawing up electoral zones, checking in voters, receiving the candidate recommendations of deputies, conducting votes by ballots, and convoking people's congresses. These steps should be carried out earnestly and realistically.

Another important experience from the experimental work on direct elections is to conduct the direct elections at county and commune levels in a combined way--meaning that deputies of commune and county people's congresses are simultaneously elected. In so doing, we will save more time, manpower and expenditures. We will also get twice the results with half the effort.

The forum also studied and devised plans for carrying out full-scale direct elections at county and commune levels across the province in late 1980. In light of the actual situation in the province, the condition for carrying out this electoral work in an all-round manner in the latter half this year has matured. In line with the Shandong provincial temporary provisions adopted at the third session of the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress on enforcing direct elections at county levels, various localities throughout the province should do advance work and carry out electoral work in an all-round manner this winter. The vast majority of counties and communes should strive to conclude this work before the spring festival.

In conducting electoral work, it is necessary to act in strict accordance with the laws and to fully guarantee that the people exercise their voting right freely in order to ensure the success of the electoral work, overall progress and the development of the four modernizations.

## BRIEFS

FUJIAN HYDROPOWER STATION--The first 50,000 kilowatt water turbine generating unit at the Chitan hydropower station in Fujian Province started to generate power on 31 May. The station, located in Taining County, has a concrete dam of 250 meters in length and 78 meters in height forming a reservoir of 700 million cubic meters capacity. The design of this station called for 2 water turbine generating units with a total capacity of 100,000 kilowatts, which are expected to produce 500 million kwh per year. The power generated will play an important role in relieving the acute power situation in Sarming Municipality and Shaowu County, two industrial bases in Fujian. The construction of the Chitan hydropower station was started in March 1976 and planned to be completed in 5 years. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1623 GMT 1 Jun 80 OW]

FUJIAN EXPORTS--In 1979, the departments of aquatic products and foreign trade in Fujian exported 28 million tons of aquatic products, earning \$8 U.S. million in foreign exchange. This was an increase of 74 percent over 1978. From January to April 1980, a total of 15.9 million tons was exported with more varieties of aquatic products. Exports of groupers earned the highest rate of foreign exchange, selling for U.S. \$3,680 a ton. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 31 May 80 HK]

FUJIAN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE--Recently, the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee held a conference on science and technology in Fuzhou to discuss the proposals on holding the second provincial science congress. A total of 250 persons took part in the conference including Wu Hongxiang, Cai Li, Liu Yongsheng, Jia Jiumin, Fu Baicui, Cai Liangcheng, Lu Jiaxi, Ren Manjun, Guo Rui ren and Bi Jichang, leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government, and (Li Chongmao), vice chairman of the Fujian Provincial CPPC. Cai Li, Standing Committee member of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, gave an important speech on behalf of the provincial CCP committee, urging the participants to solve the problems of funds, material, equipment and essential space for conducting scientific activities. The party committees at all levels must strengthen and improve their leadership over scientific work and mobilize the science and technology workers to contribute their talents to the four modernizations in Fujian. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 31 May 80 HK]

JIANGXI RICE CONFERENCE--The Jiangxi on-the-spot conference on rice production was recently held in Nanchang County. The participants pointed out that early rice has an important position in grain production in the province, accounting for 50 percent of the whole year's grain output. They revealed that the growth of early rice this year is not very good. Recently, the temperature rose, which promoted seed growth. They said that the unit output of single-cropping and double-cropping late rice is lower than that for early rice. This year, it is necessary to sow and cultivate rice in water. It is possible that the ripening of early rice this year might be postponed. It is also necessary to insure the management of water conservancy projects, so as to safely pass the flood season. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 80 HK]

## HUNAN CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS THIRD MEETING

## Opening Session

HK010652 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The third session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee began on 30 May. The main points of agenda of the session are: convey Comrade Peng Zhen's talk at the national forum of responsible comrades of the Standing Committees of the People's congresses of all provinces, regions and municipalities directly under central authority; listen to reports by responsible comrades of the Hunan provincial planning committee on the situation in the readjustment of Hunan's economy and in price control work, a report by a responsible comrade of the provincial commerce bureau on the work in commercial markets, and a report by a responsible comrade of the provincial people's procuratorate on the state of Hunan's procuratorial work; and approve appointments and removals.

Guo Sen, Yin Ziming, Qi Shouliang, Wang Hanfu, Shi Bangzhi, Chen Xinmin and Liu Chunqiao, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, attended the session. Liu Fusheng, vice governor of Hunan, attended the meeting as an observer. Responsible comrades concerned of the provincial people's government and the provincial political and legal departments and responsible comrades of the Standing Committees of some county and municipal people's congresses which have completed their pilot projects in direct election at the county level were also invited to the meeting as observers.

On the morning of 30 May, Comrade Qi Shouliang conveyed Comrade Peng Zhen's important talk; and in the afternoon, the committee members conducted group discussions.

## Meeting Concludes

HK040732 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The third session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee closed on the afternoon of 2 June. The session lasted for 4 days. The participants seriously studied Comrade Peng Zhen's talk at the national forum of responsible comrades of the standing committees of the people's congresses of all provinces, regions and municipalities directly under central authority, and listened to work reports by all departments concerned of the provincial people's government. They conducted serious discussions, analyses and studies on the situation in the readjustment of Hunan's economy, on the situation of price control and commercial markets and on the state of procuratorial work. They also put forward some views and suggestions for solving the currently existing problems.

The committee members attending the session unanimously held: Hunan's current political and economic situation is good and the trend of development is encouraging. To do an even better job in running the state and promoting the four modernizations, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee must, under the leadership of the party, do an even better job in bringing into play its functional role as a local power organ of the state and insure the correct implementation of the state's constitution and law and the party's line, principles and policies. It must seriously conduct investigations and study and formulate local laws and regulations in accordance with the provisions of state law and Hunan's actual needs.

The session approved and decided to appoint provincial Vice Governor Zhang Wenguang as secretary general of the provincial people's government and 49 comrades including (Bai Yulan) as respectively directors of all committees, offices and bureaus of the Hunan Provincial People's Government. These appointments will soon be submitted to the State Council for approval.



In accordance of the relevant provisions of the PRC electoral law, the session also adopted resolutions regarding the masses' views. It decided to dismiss Comrade Chen Guochu, who had made serious mistakes, from his appointment as deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress. The dismissal will be reported to the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress for the record.

Vice Chairman Guo Sen, Yin Ziming, Qi Shouliang, Wang Hanfu, Shi Bangzhi, Chen Xinmin and Liu Chunqiao attended the closing ceremony. Comrade Qi Shouliang spoke at the meeting.

#### MAO ZHIYONG ADDRESSES HUNAN FORUM OF SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS

HK021009 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] According to a HUNAN RIBAO report, the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee recently invited 20 experts in social and natural sciences to a forum with responsible comrades of the provincial, prefectural and municipal CCP committees. They summed up the experiences and lessons in Hunan's economic construction in the past 30 years and studied the questions of how to bring into play Hunan's superiority and quicken the pace of economic construction.

Mao Zhiyong, Zhou Li, Zhang Lixian, Sun Guozhi, Jiao Linyi, Liu Fusheng, Wang Zhiguo and other responsible comrades of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee talked with the experts, exchanged thoughts with them and solicited their views.

At the forum, experts in agriculture seriously summed up from different perspectives Hunan's major experiences and lessons in agricultural production and analyzed the current situation and features of Hunan's agricultural production. They put forward many good views and suggestions regarding how to bring into play Hunan's superiority and quicken agricultural development.

Just before the conclusion of the forum, Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: The participants have expressed some very good views. The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government will make further studies. From now on, we will pay attention to listening more to the views of the experts in all circles. We also hope that Hunan's experts, scientists and technicians in all circles will express their valuable views in a timely way to make contributions to the four modernizations.

#### HUNAN REFINERY RECOVERS WASTE RESIDUES, LIQUIDS

OW301244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Changsha, May 30 (XINHUA)--Almost no greasy dirt is found or unpleasant odour smelt in the workshops of the Changling oil refinery in central China's Hunan Province, a nation-wide pace-setter in environmental protection.

The Changling refinery produces over 30 kinds of oil products from 3.5 million tons of crude oil a year, one million tons above the design capacity, after transformation of the facilities and recovery of waste residue and liquid. It has fulfilled or overfulfilled the state production quotas for nine years. The profit and tax it turns over to the state a year is enough to build a refinery of the same capacity.

Attention has been paid to the treatment of waste liquid, gas and residue since 1971 when the refinery was set up. Sand filtration and active carbon absorption were first used in the refinery to treat the waste water. When the treated water reaches the quality standard of the ground water, it is recycled for use in production.

The vent device of the delayed coking installation has been improved and a new recovery system added in the refinery so that the water used to cool the coke can be purified for use again through a closed loop cycle and the gas no longer escapes. By this method, more than 200,000 tons of water can be saved and 100,000 cubic metres of the gas recovered to make fuel or raw materials for the chemical industry.

Electric dust removers were installed in the microspheric catalyst workshop last March with the result that catalyst dust, contained in the air, has been reduced from between 600 and 800 milligrams per cubic metre to 37 milligrams per cubic metre (the set standard is 100 milligrams). The dust-removing efficiency has reached 95 per cent. The microspheric catalyst dust recovered in a year is worth two million yuan.

#### HAINAN RIBAO REPORTS SABOTAGE OF PETROLEUM SURVEY WORK

HK050315 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 4 Jun 80

[HAINAN RIBAO 4 June reporters' letter on damage to petroleum survey work]

[Text] The letter said: The 32213, 32554 and 32660 teams subordinate to the No 1 Survey Brigade of the South China Sea Petroleum Survey Command Post have come to places like Chengmai and Lingao in our region over the past 1 or 2 years to carry out petroleum survey work and have received very good results. However, beginning this year, certain unhealthy phenomena in some places have seriously affected the progress of the survey. The following are specific things that the people have done:

1. They have instigated feudal superstitious ideas to interfere with the launching of drilling. Some people have said that the petroleum drilling teams had destroyed the local geomantic aspects and some women have been stirring up trouble at the petroleum drilling work sites. A drilling team was recently obliged to stop working.
2. They have stolen the (?core casings) and dumped the drilled mud cuttings. On the afternoon of 14 May this year, several people stole a (?core casing) and dumped the drilled mud cuttings, taking advantage of the fact that no one was at the No 2 drilling work site. Thus, the geological materials that the No 2 drilling team had obtained through the efforts of the survey team members for over a month and an expenditure of 441,500 yuan were all destroyed, causing great losses to the state.
3. They have looted state materials and stolen drilling and survey instruments.
4. They have threatened, attacked and menaced the personal safety of the survey personnel.

A Hainan RIBAO editor's note said: It makes us sick at heart and angry when we read this letter. To do a good job of petroleum survey and speed up the building of the four modernizations represent the basic interests of all the people throughout the state. However, some people are still bound by feudal superstitious ideas or have ulterior motives for interfering with and sabotaging petroleum survey work. They even attack and threaten survey personnel, loot or steal state materials and drilling and survey instruments and destroy valuable geological materials belonging to the drilling teams. This causes great losses to the state. These deeds are totally impermissible. We hope that local party government organs and units concerned will strengthen the ideological education of the masses to immediately stop all wrong deeds of interfering with and sabotaging petroleum survey works. We must punish and deal according to the law with individuals with ulterior motives who make use of feudal superstitious ideas to instigate the masses to stir up trouble and carry out sabotage. We simply cannot be indulgent with them.

SICHUAN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON SPRING HARVEST PREDISTRIBUTION

HK031302 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 80 pp 1, 3

[Commentator's Article: "Persist in Distribution According to Labor and Do a Good Job of Spring Harvest Predistribution"]

[Text] The annual work of spring harvest predistribution will soon begin. What will be the new situation and new problems in this year's work of predistribution? How should we further implement the policy of distribution according to labor, fully mobilize the commune members' enthusiasm to work, promote spring production and achieve a bumper agricultural harvest in all areas? This is an important issue which should be seriously studied and solved in the work of rural areas.

The spring harvest production situation in our province has been fairly good. The area for planting rape has been enlarged this year and the rape yield will be greatly increased. Although the area for growing wheat has been reduced, its per mu yield in most districts will be increased because field management has been strengthened. Following the popularization of the "four-specialized" contract production system of personal responsibility, various lines of production have been developed. Before spring harvest predistribution, the total income of basic accounting units in most places will have increased compared with last year. This will create favorable conditions for this year's spring harvest predistribution work. In accordance with the demands of the provincial CCP committee, various localities must mobilize their cadres and commune members to seriously put their financial affairs in order, verify their output, revenue and expenditures, democratically formulate plans for spring harvest predistribution and timely realize payment and distribution so that their commune members will receive material benefits. Even production teams which distribute only grain and oil, having no cash to distribute, should also formulate predistribution plans, sum up experiences and lessons, adopt more measures, do a good job of spring harvest production by all means, and strive to increase production and income during the year-end distribution. It is wrong to think that predistribution can be done by predistributing grain and oil evenly according to the number of people without any plans.

The method of rationing food grain should be improved in this year's spring harvest predistribution. We should adopt the method of distributing food grain rations according to workpoints and special considerations. The cash income of commune members of basic accounting units of the people's communes in the rural areas of our province is distributed partly according to workpoints. However, income in kind, including grain, is basically distributed evenly according to the number of people. Although over the past 2 years a greater part of the food grain ration of commune members has been distributed according to workpoints, its proportional increase is still small. According to statistical data of last year's final distribution, only 24.7 percent of the food grain ration was distributed according to workpoints. Distribution in kind has been dominated by egalitarianism which hinders the commune members from fully giving play to their enthusiasm for production and should be improved immediately. Practical experiences in some districts have proven that it is necessary to distribute commune members' food grain ration according to workpoints plus special considerations. In the past, some comrades thought that this method was practicable only in production teams which did a good job of production and distributed a great deal of food grain rations, but not in other production teams. Last year, hundreds of production teams in our province distributed food grain rations according to workpoints plus special considerations. [paragraph continues]



They genuinely implemented the policy of distribution according to labor, overcame the tendency of egalitarianism, better mobilized the socialist enthusiasm of commune members, promoted the development of the collective economy, demonstrated the superiority of the socialist collective economy, guaranteed the food grain rations of commune members who had lost and lacked productive forces, helped reduce overexpenditures and debts and helped promote family planning. Production teams which previously did a poor job of production and had small food grain rations greatly changed their situation within a year after practicing this method. Most commune members welcomed this method. This shows that such a method of distribution is in line with the present agricultural productivity level and management level of communes and production teams and the level of the masses' ideological consciousness. All localities must adopt a positive attitude and steady steps to gradually practice this method starting from this year's spring harvest predistribution. Communes and production teams which have practiced this method must sum up practical experiences to gradually perfect it. Communes and production teams that want to practice this method must be enthusiastically supported and conscientiously helped by leaders. Places which have gained practical experiences must spread them; places which lack experiences must first of all do a good job of some key points, acquire experiences, and then promote work in all areas.

The method of food grain distribution according to workpoints plus special considerations is an important reform in the food grain ration system which involves an important question of policy and involves thousands of families. When it is being practiced, it will invariably meet with ideological and practical problems. It will be obstructed by egalitarianism. Leaders at all levels must strengthen political and ideological work, extensively conduct propaganda and education, help cadres and commune members improve their ideology, dispel misgivings, and carry out experiments at key points and run short training courses and so on to help cadres and commune members understand the relevant policies, learn the specific methods and gradually carry them out. In the progress of our work, we must encourage the family members of the rural workers to turn out for work, rationally arrange their work, and help them overcome their difficulties. We must simultaneously pay attention to overall considerations and proper arrangements, conscientiously implement the principle of considering the interests of the state, the collective and commune members and the policy of resting and recuperating. We must accomplish the state purchase quotas and repay deposits for purchases and mature debts according to our compensation abilities. Production teams which have more income should accumulate more to meet the needs of expanded reproduction. The collective must keep an appropriate quantity of seeds, feed grain and spring production circulating fund. It must not willfully increase or reduce them, leaving a gap. We must care for the livelihood of commune members so that they can receive bigger shares and we must improve their livelihood on the basis of production development. We must fix the proportions made up by workpoint grain, manure investment grain and special consideration grain, and predistribute some cash to commune members to meet their urgent needs. We must rationally arrange more work for commune members who have overspent and borrowed, so they can earn more money and repay part of their debts. Judging from the practical experiences of some places, workpoint grain distribution should make up the largest part of the commune members' food grain ration. The proportion made up by manure investment grain should be maintained at last year's level. Giving out special consideration grain should be as appropriate. Targets and criteria for special consideration should be democratically discussed by commune members. [paragraph continues]

The five-guarantee households (the aged, the infirm, old widows and widowers and orphans) taken care of by the people's commune in five ways (food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses), members of revolutionary martyrs' families and crippled revolutionary soldiers who are unable to work, and large families which have many members but few who can work, if they work enthusiastically and accomplish the production quota but still cannot meet their minimum livelihood needs, must be given special consideration. Their food grain ration should be fixed according to the relevant stipulations and the criteria determined after the discussions among commune members. The practice of grain distribution according to workpoints plus special considerations should be rational as well as practicable. We must allow different ways of practicing it and should not impose uniformity in distribution in kind other than grain. We should also change the practice of distribution evenly according to the number of people by gradually expanding the sector of distribution according to workpoints. Communes and production teams which basically integrate the methods of distribution according to grain rations, workpoints and manure investment, and which adopt other methods of distribution this year, should increase the proportion made up by distribution according to workpoints. Grain, oil and feed distributed to commune members, seeds and feed grain kept by collectives, and reserve grain and other grain for collective use kept by individuals, should be calculated according to the prices before the state raised the prices.

Production teams which practice the joint production responsibility system in cultivating spring-harvested crops and diversified economies which practice the contracted production responsibility system must persist in unified accounting and distribution. The turnover to the collective from the small amounts of land for contracted production which have been set aside for commune members must be distributed by the collective. Rewards and compensation stipulated by contracts among production teams, operation teams, professional teams and professionals should be realized accordingly. Production teams should abide by the contract rather than unilaterally tearing them up or breaking their promises. Production teams which have set the contract production targets too high or have their output affected by unforeseen disasters must properly lower their targets and calculate their rewards and compensation after democratic discussions by commune members, so that teams and individuals which have increased output but have not accomplished the original targets of contract production need not pay compensation. Through spring harvest redistribution, we must highly praise the advanced units and individuals which have made remarkable contributions to the increased output and income of the collectives, examine and revise the plan to increase output in spring, adopt more measures, strive for this year's agricultural bumper harvest, and promote the continued development of agricultural production in our province.

#### CORRECTION TO HU YAOBANG REPORT AT XIZANG CADRES' MEETING

The following correction is made to the item entitled "Hu Yaobang Gives Report at Meeting With Xizang Cadres," published on page Q 2 of the 2 June issue of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Paragraph ten, lines two and three should read: ...years, surpass the standards of the past in 5 to 6 years...

NEI MONGGOL'S KONG FEI ATTENDS YOUTH FEDERATION SESSION

SK060814 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] According to our sources, on the morning of 5 June, the fifth Standing Committee of the autonomous regional youth federation and the autonomous regional students federation jointly opened its first session and its second students' congress in Hohhot. Attending the opening ceremony were leading comrades of the autonomous regional party, government and army organs, including Kong Fei, Wang Yilun, Shen Xinfu, Ke Ligeng and Liu Chang; Peng Sike and Zhao Zhanshan, vice chairmen of the autonomous regional CPPCC committee; and Bao Yintu, chairman of the fourth committee of the autonomous regional youth federation. Also attending were responsible persons of various regional departments, commissions and offices, as well as of some mass communities.

The opening ceremony was presided over by (Song Bang), deputy secretary of the autonomous regional CYL committee. (Zhao Yuanqing), deputy secretary of the autonomous regional CYL committee gave an opening speech. Members attending the first session of the fifth Standing Committee of the regional youth federation totaled 193 persons, all of whom were elected by youths of various walks of life and by the nine nationalities. Among these members are model workers from various fronts, shock workers who emerged in the new Long March, PLA fighters, scientific workers, engineers, teachers, literary and art workers, sportsmen, doctors and backbone personnel of various trades. Some are educated youth who have settled in the rural and mountainous areas. Others are from Taiwan and from returned Overseas Chinese. Still others are personnel in charge of religious affairs. The 99 delegates attending the students' congress come from the 14 higher educational institutions throughout the autonomous region and represent more than 10,000 college students.

The session of the regional youth federation committee and the congress of the regional students federation is of great significance in [passage indistinct] after the 14-year interruption of the two federations' functions.

The purpose of the session and the congress is to sum up the work done by the two federations in line with the guidelines, principles and policy set forth by the CCP Central Committee and by the autonomous regional CCP committee, to discuss and implement the tasks for the two federations in the new period and to elect the fifth Standing Committee of the regional youth federation and chairman and vice chairmen for the new Standing Committee, as well as chairman and vice chairmen for the second regional students federation.

At the session and congress, Bao Yintu, chairman of the fourth Standing Committee of the regional youth federation, and (Bao-ying-he-xi-ge), chairman of the first regional students federation, made work reports entitled: "Let the Youth of Various Circles and Various Nationalities Unite To Make Contributions to Building Nei Monggol into a Thriving and Prosperous Region" and "Be Determined to Give One's Life for the Four Modernizations and be a College Student both Red and Expert and With a Sound Physique."

ZHOU HUI LEADS MEMORIAL MEETING FOR NEI MONGGOL'S LIU JINGPING

SK060700 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] According to a report by station reporter (Wu Xinmin) and NEI MONGGOL RIBAO reporter (Sui Yuxiang), the memorial meeting for Comrade Liu Jingping, a devoted proletarian revolutionary fighter, outstanding Communist Party member and secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee, was held at the auditorium of the regional CPPCC committee on 31 May.



Attending the memorial meeting were some 1,000 people, including responsible comrades of the regional party, government and army organizations and the regional CPPCC, as well as representatives from all quarters. At 0900, adorned in white flowers, participants solemnly entered the auditorium amid the strains of funeral music.

Presenting wreaths were Comrades Ulanhu, Gu Mu, Yao Yilin, Kang Shien and Yang Jingren. Wreaths were also sent by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the organizational department of the CCP Central Committee, the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government, the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and the regional people's government. Also presenting wreaths were Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, the regional people's government, the regional military district, the regional CPPCC and the responsible comrades of the regional party, government and army organizations, as well as the regional CPPCC committee.

Responsible comrades of pertinent departments of the state and government organs, fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and PLA units also sent wreaths. Wreaths were also sent by various departments, committees, offices, bureaus and sections, under the regional party and government organizations, various mass organizations, colleges and universities, the Hohhot Railway Bureau, various leagues, municipalities, banners and counties and industrial and mining enterprises, as well as relatives and friends of Liu Jingping.

Attending the memorial meeting of Comrade Liu Jingping were responsible comrades of the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, the regional people's government, the Nei Monggol Regional Military District and the regional CPPCC, including Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, Wang Yilun, Bao-ri-le-dai, Yun Shiyang, (Li Wen), Shen Xinfu, Peng Mengyu, Bu He, Gao Zengpei, Ke Ligeng, Han Feng, Sun Lanfeng, Liu Chang, Zhang Rugang, E-qi-er-hu-ya-ke-tu, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, Shi Guanghua, Chen Bingyu, Ba-tu-ba-gen, Li Binsan, Wang Xi, (Zhang Debin), (Cai Ying), (Xong Zhonghe), (Ta La), (Dong Ruqiang), (Li Cunyi), (Guo Guang), Li Zhenghe, (Liang Fengkang), (Bai Yun), Bao Shengbiao, (Li Yongfen), (Zhang Huiran), (Wu Ping), (Tang Ru), Kui Bi, Wang Zaitian, Yang Lingde, Zhao Zhanshan, Wu Daping, Na-qin Shuang-he-er, Hu Zhongda and Liang Yiming.

Also attending the memorial meeting were responsible persons of various departments, committees, offices, bureaus and sections under the regional party and government organizations, the Hohhot Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal people's government, various mass organizations, various colleges and universities and representatives from the masses and representatives from places where Comrade Liu Jingping engaged in revolutionary activities, including Bayannur League, Ulanqab League, Zhenglan Banner and Zhengxiangbai Banner.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee. Ting Mao, second secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, gave a memorial speech.

After the memorial meeting, Comrade Liu Jingping's urn was escorted to the Daqingshan Mountain Revolutionary Cemetery by Wang Duo, Shen Xinfu, Hao Xiushan, (Ta La), and Wang Zaitian and responsible persons of regional organizations as well as relatives, friends and family members of Comrade Liu Jingping.

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HEILONGJIANG ADVANCES COUNTY-LEVEL DIRECT ELECTION WORK

SK040836 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] According to our sources, experimental work on direct elections in pilot countries, which began in early February, was virtually completed by the end of May.

Thus far, 17 pilot units comprised of 14 counties and municipalities and 3 districts under the direct jurisdiction of municipal governments have elected deputies to the people's congresses at the county, district, commune and township levels. Congresses at district, commune and township levels already have been held. At the county and municipal level, Daqing Municipality and Zhaozhou, Qingan, Jixian, Yilan and Kedong counties have held people's congresses and elected Standing Committees of people's congresses and officials for county or municipal people's governments.

Conducting county-level direct elections and establishing municipal and county-level Standing Committees of people's congresses and people's governments is an important evolution in our country's electoral system; it also is important in strengthening local political power. While holding county-level direct elections, all localities strictly adhered to the electoral law; all candidates for deputies were nominated at the lower levels; any voter, with the support of three or more people, could recommend a candidate. Voters held repeated democratic consultations and deliberations on those nominated as candidates. A secret ballot was adopted. The number of candidates for deputies was larger than the number of deputies to be elected.

The broad masses of voters cherished their franchise and enthusiastically cast their votes. As a result, the turnout in the various municipalities and counties was over 95 percent.

Those elected as deputies were advanced individuals characterized by broad constituencies. There were a fair number of intellectuals, returned Overseas Chinese, youth, women and minority nationalities among the deputies. Take [name indistinct] county for instance. Among the 333 deputies elected there, intellectuals accounted for 8.2 percent; minority nationalities, 7.9 percent. Advanced individuals and representative figures from all strata and nationalities were elected as members of congress Standing Committees at municipal, county, district, commune and township levels and leading cadres at all levels.

REN ZHONGYI ADDRESSES LIAONING CYL CADRES ON YOUTH WORK

OW052223 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1154 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Jun--During a recent conversation with CYL cadres, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, expressed his views on youths and youth work. They were carried in the 1 June issue of LIAONING QINGNIAN magazine.

Ren Zhongyi said: The main trend of today's youth is good and success in youth work is most important. We must insure this. Although there are certainly black sheep and problems among young people, the general situation is good. Of course, we must attach high importance to problems among young people and must not lower our guard. Our methods are primarily to educate and guide them and to strengthen education on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, on revolutionary tradition, socialism and communist morality. We must guide youths to take the correct path. We believe that, under the guidance of the correct line, we can successfully educate the young people of this generation. We must encourage the advanced elements among the young people to play exemplary roles.

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He pointed out: Cultural life for youths is generally healthy. It is good for young people to have rich and colorful cultural lives and to broaden their views and knowledge. The most effective way to check the unhealthy activities of young people is to organize more healthy and colorful cultural, recreational and sports activities that really attract young people.

Wherever there are youths, we must not only organize them to work and study but must also organize them to engage in healthy cultural and recreational activities. I have repeatedly told the comrades of the provincial CYL committee that youths must have a sense of organization and discipline, a firm and correct political orientation and that they must promote and carry forward a style of unity, urgency, earnestness and liveliness.

He said: At present, we are encouraging revolutionary songs. While we should encourage singing revolutionary songs because we need high revolutionary spirits in realizing the four modernizations, we must also give young people healthy and attractive songs. We not only need spirited marches, but also elegant songs that tell one's feelings. Of course, we must not allow poisonous things to run rampant and must not let them spread freely without criticising and guiding them. The key to solving this problem is successful education on Marxism, Leninism and socialism. If this education is successfully carried out, people will be able to distinguish right from wrong and reject what is bad for them. Foreign films should not be banned completely. Modern day Chinese youths should understand some of the cultural activities of the world. It is bad for them to be totally ignorant in this regard. I also do not approve of young people being totally separated from [foreign] films that have some minor problems. In total isolation our young people will not develop any immunity or resistance. However, we must strengthen our literary and art criticism, political and ideological work and education on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We must believe that our younger generation has the capability to distinguish right from wrong.

#### BRIEFS

**HARBIN CRIMINALS ARRESTED**--The (Nangang) District public security sub-bureau in Harbin Municipality, Heilongjiang Province, have arrested all the principal criminals involved in a recent serious smashing case in the city. At 1900 on 12 May, some 50 scoundrels in the vicinity of (Nangang) District, equipped with zip guns [huo yao qiang], daggers and kitchen knives, started off from (Wenming) Street, attacking and plundering. Some 30 innocent people fell victim to them and 15 were injured. They broke the windows of three houses, stole 2 bicycles and 15 hats and stabbed and threw bricks at innocent people, leaving many pedestrians seriously injured. This was touched off by a gang fight between jobless youth and middle school students. This case is now being handled by the (Nangang) District public security sub-bureau. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 80 SK]

**JILIN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**--Tonghua Prefecture of Jilin Province achieved good results in regulating its industrial production on the basis of market demands. Between January and April, production of the industrial enterprises run by the prefecture and by various counties in the prefecture showed a 13.7 percent increase in output value compared with corresponding 1979 period. Net profits earned during the period by enterprises listed in the prefecture's budget plan was 3.32 million yuan. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jun 80 SK]



XINJIANG'S WANG FENG SPEAKS AT NATIONALITIES FORUM

OW060116 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The United Front Work Department under the Xinjiang regional party committee recently held a forum for responsible minority comrades to conscientiously solicit their opinions on further implementing the party's policies toward nationalities and regions.

The forum called on party and government departments at various levels in the region to earnestly grasp reeducation in the party's policy toward nationalities, to disseminate and implement the party's policies toward nationalities and religions correctly and in an all-round way, to closely unite the people of various nationalities, to mobilize all positive factors, and to build a thriving and prosperous new Xinjiang.

Attending the forum were the responsible comrades of the regional party committee, Wang Feng, Zhou Renshan, Simayi Aimaiti, Song Zhihe, Wang Luobing and Li Jiayu. Also attending were responsible minority cadres of the regional party and government organs, the CPPCC regional committee and various concerned departments in the region. Comrades Wang Feng and Zhou Renshan spoke, respectively, at the beginning and end of the forum.

XINJIANG COUNTY PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU SETS UP SUGGESTION BOXES

OW051325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0306 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Gu Yuezhong and correspondent Wang Xuejun: "Suggestion Boxes on the Grasslands"]

[Summary] Urumqi, 5 Jun--These reporters visited Mori Kazak Autonomous County, Xinjiang, this February. We noted that people looked excited and grateful when they talked about the suggestion boxes set up by the county public security bureau on the grasslands.

"Mori Kazak Autonomous County is located in the eastern part of the Gurbantungut Desert. Some herdsmen graze their cattle on grasslands several hundred li away from the county seat. If they wanted to make their opinions known to the leading organ at the county seat, it would take them several days to travel there. This affected production and fatigued the travelers.

"While implementing (the draft of) the 'guiding principles for inner-party political life,' the county public security bureau decided to improve its work style and to take the initiative in solving problems for the masses. Since 1 January 1980, the county public security bureau has set up suggestion boxes in all communes and grazing lands throughout the county. When local people of various nationalities have any opinions or requests concerning the public security organ, they just write a note and drop it in a nearby suggestion box."

Herdsmen Za-li-fu of Kazak nationality of the Queren commune lost an ox this March. He wrote a note requesting that the public security bureau help find the ox for him and dropped it in a suggestion box. A few days later, the county public security bureau sent two people's policemen there on a special trip. After more than a week of careful investigation, they found the lost ox for him.

"After that, the two people's policemen continued to rush about in the Gobi Desert and found six lost oxen for other herdsman. Getting to the root of the matter, they discovered a gang of rustlers. The herdsman were deeply moved because that short note received the close attention of the county public security bureau."

One day, a letter complaining about an injustice was dropped in a suggestion box on the Baiyanghe grazing land. The author of the letter, Li Yuchun, used to be a worker of the county irrigation works building contingent. "A reactionary slogan appeared in this unit in 1969. Without any evidence, Li Yuchun was arbitrarily accused, labeled as an 'active counterrevolutionary' and sentenced to 20 years in prison. He had complained about this injustice several times to no avail.

"He wrote an appeal and dropped it in a suggestion box this spring. His appeal moved the country party committee beyond his expectation. Then, the county party committee's office in charge of policy implementation immediately sent special personnel to reinvestigate his case. With the approval of the county party committee, he was finally rehabilitated and was assigned a job by the unit concerned."

#### BRIEFS

**XINJIANG PUBLIC SECURITY WORK**--The public security cadres and policemen in Urumqi Municipality, Xinjiang Region, have resolutely implemented the guidelines of the national conference on public security and made contributions in consolidating social security, dealing blows to criminal activities and maintaining social order. The municipality's staff members, workers and residents have also assisted in maintaining social order and in attacking criminals. They have taken part in carrying out patrols and arresting criminals to strengthen the protection of people's lives and property. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 3 Jun 80 OW]

**XINJIANG RIVER BRIDGE**--Construction of the Tarim River bridge in Xinjiang started on 15 April. The Tarim River is China's largest inland river and has fertile land on both sides. The wooden bridge built over the river in 1958 was washed away by floods in the same year. Since then, communications and transport between the two sides of the river have relied on ferry boats. The bridge now under construction is made of reinforced concrete and is 1,760 meters in length. It will be completed in 2 years. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 3 Jun 80 OW]

**XINJIANG HIGHER LEARNING SCHOOLS**--Xinjiang Region recently established two new schools of higher learning--the Xinjiang Institute of Finance and Economics and the Ili Teachers Institute. With the approval of the State Council, the two institutes were established on the foundations of the Xinjiang School of Finance and Economics and the Ili Teachers School. Both of these institutes provide 4 year study courses. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1625 GMT 2 Jun 80 OW]

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